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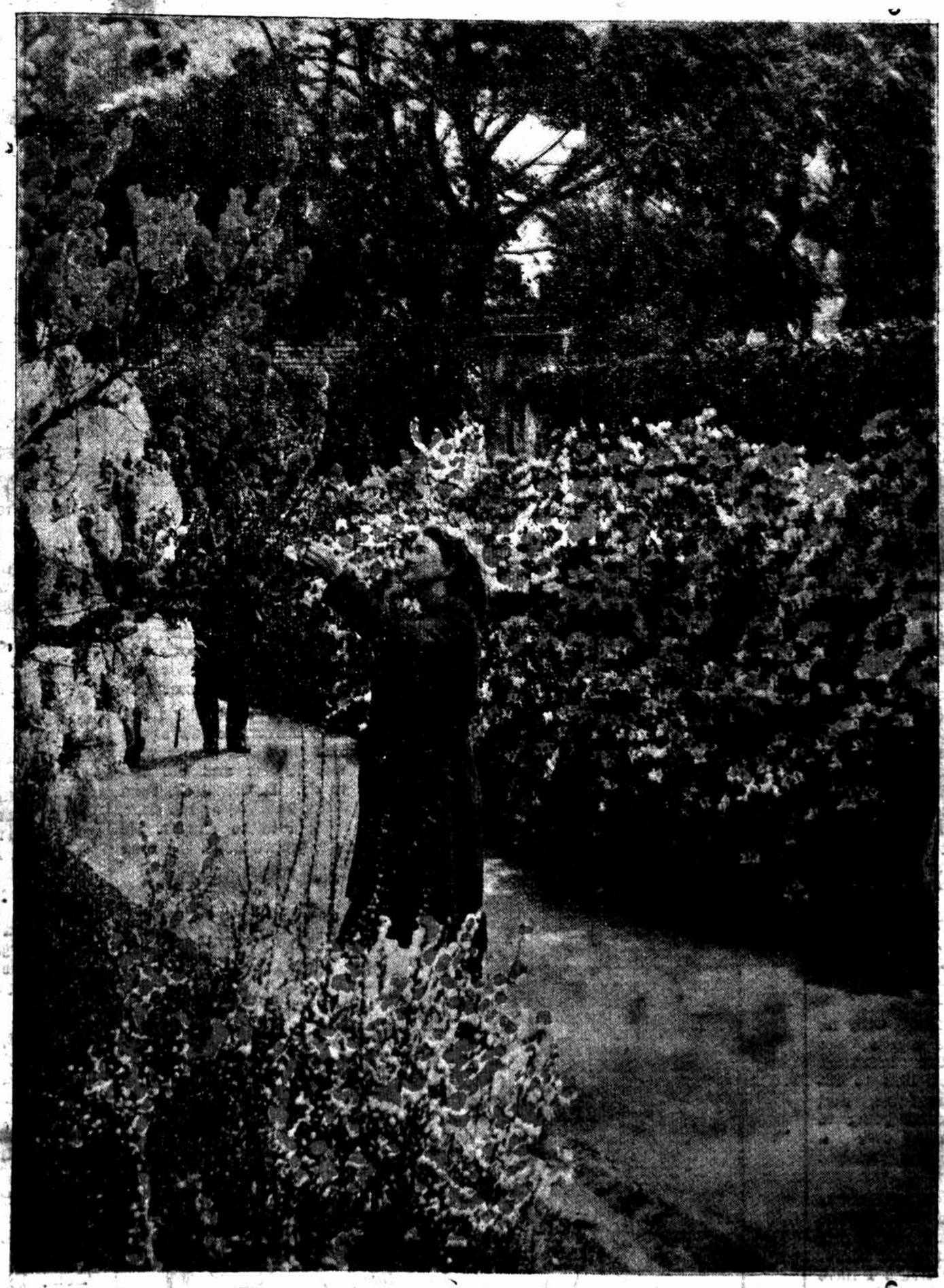
SPRING WALK

(Sydney Botanic Gardens)



ASIATIC SOCIETY

Birthday Tribute To Congress President

Rajendra Prasad: 'God's Own Good Man'

(See Page 3)

★ The High Adventure ★

He looked up from the open book in front of him and saw the sun gilding in the garden.

The creepers on the garden-railings were bright with flowers, jasmines and oleanders tipped with fire, roses and chrysanthemums. The gardener was hoeing and sang as he worked on that mild morning. And as he looked out of the window his wandering gaze met a fair head bent upon a table.

Fascinated, he walked out of the room and in a trice was in the garden. Swiftly he went to the railings and looked again; looked into a pretty room in the house next to his and saw only the flash of a disappearing skirt. No shapely head, nor its fair face did he see.

Much troubled, he wondered what was coming over him. For it was not for the first time that he had observed the fair head at the opposite window. Only now, he felt, the wanted to know how the face looked like. Why was he interested in the face? He did not know the answer in so many words, but a dark flush was rising to his face.

He dismissed the thought from his mind and tried to engage the gardener in a desultory conversation. The gardener stopped singing and scratched his head at every question. Finding that he preferred hoeing to be talked to, he went again near the railings and plucked a handful of jasmines and smelt them. Strange, he had smelt jasmines before, didn't think much of them, but today, the penetrating fragrance touched something in him. He looked round and was surprised to find that he was looking at a coloured world, a world entirely new; the sun looked more golden, there was an unsuspected thrill in the air.

He went back to his room bewildered. He tried to read from where he had left off, but found the letters so out of focus that he stopped trying. Some inner spring in him was bubbling, bubbling with a new-found life.

He was sixteen, and an undergraduate. A voracious reader, he had built up a strange world of his own people with characters, not of his own imagining, but characters from books who were more real to him than even his uncle and aunt. Commodore Trunnion jostled Parson Adams; Sergeant Buzfuz harangued Tom Pinch; Sam Weller hobnobbed with Don Quixote. Curiously enough his mental world did'nt contain any women. Nor did he think much about them. He had often wondered why these creatures played such ridiculously important parts in the tales he had read. Secretly, he had felt ashamed of his dashing heroes, for every one of them, including Sam Weller had fallen in love.

He fell to thinking again. Only he got very confused. His aunt's voice roused him, however. For breakfast was ready. Uncle called him to his bed, for he was ill of a fever, and asked him would he mind going to the neighbours and handing over a parcel of books there? He flushed again, but said, yes.

He pushed the gate in and softly closed it after him. He went up the steps into the house and not daring to call for anybody, just stood there. Why should this be the house I have got to go to? he reflected. Then he saw the face he had so much yearned to see a few hours back. She is pretty, he thought, and perspired a little. She did not talk to him, but disappeared into another room. He could only hear the tick-tack of the clock getting louder. And then a greyhaired gentleman came to him.

'You are Juvekar's nephew?', asked the old man.

'Yes'.

'Is your uncle all right now?'

'Doctor says, it will take only a few more days for him to get completely well'.

'What's your name?'

'Krishna Mohan'.

'Oh, you have come with the books. Are you interested in books?'

At last! sighed he to himself. But he said he was interested in books.

'Well then, come in, and make youdself comfortable'.

Rows and rows of books. A rich man apparently. Oh, he loved books. He had barely finished reading their titles when he was interrupted by the old gentleman.

'Won't you have some coffee with us?'

'Us'. Of course, 'us'. For there was the girl sitting at the table laid for three. Mechanically, he observed the long shadows on the garden and knew that it was evening.

At the table he fell to dreaming again, because he was very uncomfortable. He had never sat near girls in his life. When the old gentleman introduced his grand-daughter Shanta to him, his face flamed. He had a peculiar feeling that he was not on terra-firma. The grandfather droned on, he unheeding. He was startled into attention when the old man asked him, "Does you uncle really read all these books?' A sly old man, thought Krishna Mohan. Uncle and he are sly men.

'As for me, I have given up serious reading. My eyes, you know', continued grandfather. 'But you are young. You told me you read books'. Have you read this, that and mechanical replies, yes, no.

'You can always drop in here to read'.

'Thank you', It is rather late. I didn't mean to spend so much time in your library'.

'It is not late at all. Remember you are always welcome to the books.

'Thank you', he murmured and slowly went up to the gate and out on to the road. He reached to his room and plumped down into his chair. What a ridiculous ass he had been! He was not even polite to the girl, he had not even properly looked at her. Shanta. Shanta.

Days rolled by and his fascination for that face increased. How old was she? Fifteen? fourteen? Why was he always so uncomfortable when she was near and confused? And she, always cool, quite at ease. He even thought that she was contemptuous about him. A raw clumsy lad who looked perpetually foolish, that was what he was to her.

When the weekly holidays came, he would go over to the old man's library and among the books, unless Shanta was present, he felt at ease; though he always longed for the unease of her presence. On some days she would not come to the library at all, and he would feel miserable.

On such days, lying in bed with eyes open, he would let his fancy roam. Why was he not a handsome prince? Supposing that he was one, would be not by a gallant feat of arms win her? How could he possibily impress her? Rescue someone from a fire? Become an author and wake into glory overnight? He lay in torment and thought of all the lovers he had read about. Circumstances were always so curiously in favour of them; as for him only futilities, obstructions, dead ends. What was the feeling he had for her? The word 'love' stumbled into his thoughts. He was reluctant to admit to himself that he was in love. But now he knew there was no use of deceiving himself. He knew he was hopelessly in love.

He was in the library reading Flaubert's "Sentimental Education". Shanta entered. She too went to the book-shelves, took down a volume and sat down to it. Apparently she is going to remain here, Krishna Mohan thought. Something buzzed in his head. He felt guilty as the minutes passed. Shall I go out? Why should I? I WILL read. But Flaubert became unintelligible. Somewhere he could hear the enormous tick-tack of the clock. What shall I do? He was agitated, disturbed. He ceased to know what he was doing. Rapidly, crazily, he wrote on a sheet of paper, "I love you". I love you. Ich liebe dich. 'aime vous".

As simple as that. He toyed with the idea of tearing it off and walking away. Then his heart would begin to beat like a frenzied kettledrum. Why not give it to her? No. I won't think of the consequences. His mind was made up. Like the desperate suicide gulping his poison at the last, he rose unsteadily, walked up to the girl, laid the note on her upturned book and bolted. He flew as from furies and locked himself up in his room.

Then he began to torture himself. Looking into the mirror, he saw agony in the reflected face. His senses were dulled; he was listless and did not know what to do. It was dusk, then night. Somebody knocked at his door, his aunt asking him to supper. He opened the door, gulped down the food and slunk back to his room. I must prepare for tomorrow's classes, he thought. But his text-books were meaningless now, mere hieroglyph manuals. He turned off the lamp and went to bed. He felt hot all over and threw off the blanket from him. His temples were aching as with migraine.

Night brought no sleep, only shadows of fears, ghosts of punishment, shades of shame. Supposing she were to take the note and show it to her grandfather? He would get very angry, show it in turn to uncle. From uncle to father. Disgrace. Perhaps thrashes. Bringing disgrace on the family. Cheating a grandfather who was so kind to him, took such an interest in him.

It was no gentle sleep that came to him that night. Nightmares troubled his repose. He saw himself as a hideous libertine dragged into the court of justice, full of his ulcerous wounds and a young maiden in the witness-box pointed at him with an accusing finger. The prisoner flinched. Then an old man informed the court that the prisoner was guilty of breach of trust and referred to him as the foulest of villains. The jury was unanimous in finding the prisoner guilty and the judge distastefully sentenced him to death.

He was suffering from a parched throat and a raging fever as he woke up in the morning. His aunt had thus two patients on her hands. The doctor asked him whether he was quite sure that he had not got drenched in the rain. He said he was not. The doctor was pleased. Everybody was kind to him, including the gardener, who invariably brought fresh flowers to his room every morning.

Dring the wonderful week of convalescence, his mind was at rest but as he gradually recovered, the sense of dread returned. And he began to fidget. He grew suspicious; every seeming inattention on the part of his aunt or uncle, made him think that the worst had happened. No wonder then, that his heart jumped into his mouth when the servant from next-door came it with an invitation to tea from the old gentleman.

He went in trepidation, his eyes darkening. He almost blurted out that he was guilty and very sorry, when instead of being dark with ire, he saw the gentleman's face wreathed with the smile of welcome.

'How weak you look, Mohan! You were very ill'.

'I am all right now', he murmured.

'You didn't even recognise me when I came to you'.

'Did you come?' Suspicion.

'Yes. You were delirious then. But let us forget all unpleasant things. Ah, I have it. Think of something nice for yourself'.

'But....'

'All right, I shall choose for you', and taking Krishna Mohan by his arm, the old man led him towards the tea-table in the garden. On the way he abruptly said,

'So you think that you love my grand-daughter. What cheek you boys have!'

Krishna Mohan thought, this is the end. Nemesis! He was shocked into stillness. The old man continued laughing:

'Don't be frightened. 'I'll tell you know how women are. Or rather, it is how I came to know about it. You more correct to say that you don't. Anyway, like a little woman Shanta kept your letter. I suspect that the girl was flattered. Anyhow she kept it in a book. I found the book and the note by accident. I have allowed her to keep it!'

Relief, like a wave of bliss, swept over him.

'But you young people don't know what love means. And therefore, play at it. What else.....Ah, there she is waiting for us'.

Light as a fairy, Krishna Mohan left the place and returned to his room. He sat with his head in his hands and was conscious only of an ineffable relief, a thankfulness. And therefore he was quite surprised to find, later on, that his eyes were brimming with tears.

A Story Of Calf Love

By R. Venkateswaran

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
BUT WHY FORM A SECRET SOCIETY WHEN YOU CAN'T KEEP A SECRET ?
THIS SOCIETY ISN'T TO KEEP SECRETS, IT'S TO TELL THEM!
GLADYS PARKER
4-12

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A Birthday Tribute

Rajendra Prasad: 'God's Own Good Man'

By Fleuterio Soares

It is perhaps in the fitness of things that Rajendra Prasad should be called upon once again —and for the third time —to preside over the Indian National Congress. There are few more devoted and less self-seeking persons in Indian leadership than Rajendra Prasad and it is eloquent of the man that he should have resigned his Ministership to serve the Congress in its hour of need.

Sarojini Naidu once described him as "the spiritual descendant of the Buddha, the torch-bearer of freedom and the symbol of India's destiny." That destiny will be safe in the new Rashtrapati's hands.

"We live in deed, not in years", so goes an old proverb. Very few human beings may venture to view their lives in this perspective. but Dr. Rajendra Prasad who completes 63 years on December 3rd, may look back upon his life with legitimate self-satisfaction.

Dr. Prasad's whole life has been a series of sacrifices in the cause of India's freedom and a sequence of selfless service to the nation. Like a true follower of the Gita, he has served but never looked to the fruits of work. Life to him has meant service that precludes self-seeking. Of a most unassuming disposition he always shuns honours but whenever these have come to him, undoubtedly as a mark of recognition of his exceptional qualities of head and heart, he has accepted them in answer to the call of national duty

Born in 1884 at Jirabad, in the Saran district of Bihar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad has from early youth exhibited an intellectual acumen of high pedigree, an untiring capacity for hard work and a rare organising genius.

His austere simplicity and his deep humanism, are perhaps the most outstanding traits of his character, concealing to some extent many other sterling aspects of his personality.

Brilliant Student

As a student outstanding success has been Rajendra Prasad's monopoly. He began his education under the care of a Muslim divine, the first languages he learnt being Urdu and Persian, while to-day he claims mastery over seven different languages, with Hindi as his forte. He possesses a prodigious memory. Appearing for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination from a school at Chapra, he created a sensation by being the first non-Bengali to top the list of successful candidates.

Unqualified success was again his at the Presidency College Calcutta, having stood first-class first throughout his University career. After taking his M.A., in English, he went to Muzaffarpur as Professor of English literature and History and Economics at the Greer College. After about a year he returned to Calcutta to practise law and his success in this new profession was so phenomenal that the "Hindusthan Review" boldly predicted that this young lawyer would one day be elevated to the Bench of the High Court of his native province and to the Congress gadi, a prophecy which has practically been fulfilled More than once he was offered an appointment on the Bench of the Patna High Court, while he has twice been elected President of the Indian National Congress.

Even as a mere student public work claimed Dr. Prasad's attention. He actively participated in the student movement and in 1902 founded the Bihari Club, the predecessor of the Bihar Students' Conference. During his college days the country was very much agitated over the Bengal Partition issue and young Rajendra was deeply stirred by the events. Swadeshi and boycott had infused new life and a new spirit into Indian politics and the distinguished student eagerly imbibed the spirit of the new age. In 1906 he attended for the first time as a volunteer the Congress Session presided over by Dadabhoy Naoroji.

Gokhale's Invitation

Noticing the great zeal for work of this young intellectual, that great son of India, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, invited Dr. Rajendra Prasad to join the Servants' of India Society He was too eager to take the golden chance, but was dissuaded from doing so by his family, particularly his brother Mahendra, who was almost a father to him. Much against the inclination of his own mind he was compelled to decline the call from the venerable leader, and stuck to his profession of law.

At the Patna High Court, where he had transferred his practice from Calcutta, he established the reputation of a top-ranking lawyer and in 1915 obtained his M.L. degree. But with all his pre-occupations with law, he found time to devote himself to public and educational activities. As Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Association, he was chiefly instrumental in getting modified the Patna University Bill, introduced by the then Education Minister to the Government of India, Sir Sankaran Nair. When in 1917 the University was finally established, he took a prominent part in its activities as a member of the Senate and the Syndicate, passionately advocating cheaper education and the adoption of the vernacular as the media of instruction.

At this time the Indian political situation was undergoing a metamorphosis and a patriot like Rajendra Prasad, could not remain unaffected by the events that were stirring the whole nation. Mahatma Gandhi, fresh from South Africa, had invaded the Indian political scene, and in 1917, enacted his first but eminently successful essay in a Satyagraha at Chaparam. Rajendra Prasad stoutly stood by the Mahatma and the invaluable help rendered to him by Dr. Prasad, in the former's capacity as the member of the Enquiry Commission on the Chaparam Agrarian wrongs, is acknowledged by Gandhiji in a moving passage in his autobiography.

This was the beginning of Rajendra Prasad's political career. Being one of the first converts among the Congress leaders to the creed of ahimsa, he has completely mastered and assimilated the gospel of non-violence and remains to this day one of the most enthusiastic and determined exponent of what he has termed as the "moral substitute to war".

Undisputed Leadership

In 1919 Mahatma Gandhi was dominating the political scene. Those were the stirring days of Rowlatt Bill agitation, the Jalianwalla Bag massacre and Khilafa movement. Rajendra Prasad wholeheartedly declared for Gandhiji and non-co-operation, and even before the Congress had officially authorised the non-co-operation movement in 1920, Dr. Prasad had relinquished his lucrative practice and resigned from the University.

The non-co-operation movement was highly successful in Bihar and gave Dr. Rajendra Prasad the undisputed leadership of the province. Having plumped for revolutionary politics, he was however, not unmindful of the need for constructive work. The vast numbers of students who had boycotted schools and colleges in response to the appeal from the Congress, had to be provided with the alternative means for educating themselves. Rajendra Prasad conceived and executed the plan for a national university by establishing the Bihar Vidyapith, which claimed affiliation from 650 educational institutions with 62,000 students on their rolls. The Bihar Vidyapith served as recruiting ground for national workers, drawing inspiration from the self-sacrificing vice-chancellor, to the disconcerting dismay of the Government who ultimately declared it illegal.

In this splendid piece of work Dr. Rajendra Prasad had exhibited extraordinary organising abilities and they were not to be passed unnoticed and in 1922 he was called upon to be the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, having been a member of the AICC from 1912. Ever since 1922 he has been a member of the Congress Working Committee, contributing to the struggle for freedom and its fulfilment in varying capacities. unlike many other Indian Leaders, he had not travelled abroad and in 1928 he took the opportunity provided by a Privy Council appeal from Burma to visit London and the principal European countries, meeting many well-known personalities.

At Graz in Austria he accepted an invitation to attend a pacifist meeting with the intention of explaining the audience the strategy and technique of non-violence. The meeting however ended in a pandemonium and Rajendra Prasad was severely hurt. Perhaps this unpleasant experience cemented the man's faith in non-violence.

Services During Bihar Earthquake

Later on greater opportunities for displaying his organising genius fell to his lot. On January 15, 1934, Bihar was devastated by an earthquake which reduced the whole province to shambles. Bihar's suffering was unimaginable, while the people's leader was languishing in jail, broken down in health but as subsequent developments showed, not in spirit. He was released on medical recommendation two days after the disaster. Undaunted either by reasons of his ill health or the magnitude of the task before him, he plunged into the urgent relief work. He was the pivot of the Bihar Central Relief Committee an unofficial body—and in response to his appeal large sums of money, huge quantities of grain, clothing and medicines flowed into his hands from all over India. Public workers rallied round him and under his able direction the work of the Bihar Central Relief Committee was a tremendous success.

Soon after in 1935, the Congress Golden Jubilee year, he was elected President of the Congress. He set the goal of India as nothing short of complete independence, which meant freedom and power to all the people of India and free association with the nations of the world. Eager to bring about communal unity and thus to clear the biggest hurdle on the road to India's Independence, he proposed terms to Mr. Jinnah, but the latter turned his back against Dr. Prasad's efforts for a compromise.

When the Government of India Act of 1935 was put into operation all efforts to persuade him to accept the Premiership of his native province, proved futile. He preferred to remain in the background and instal his lieutenants in responsible positions. Nevertheless he imbued the Congress Ministries, with a ruthless efficiency and singleness of purpose. In the meanwhile internal crisis in the Congress reached a climax when in 1939 Subhas Bose was compelled by

(Continued On Page 6)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress and President of the Indian Constituent Assembly escorting H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachart (then Acting Governor-General) to the opening session of the Indian Parliament on November 17, 1947. Pandit Nehru can be seen behind.

A TALE OF TWO EUROPES

By Iqbal Singh

Our roving reporter, who has finished his tour of post-war Europe, sums up his impressions in this article. The East and West of Europe, he says, provide a striking study in contrast. While the West is pervaded by a sense of desolation, the East is marked by a buoyant optimism. The tension between the two worlds—one dead, the other powerfully struggling to be born—is felt wherever one goes in Europe.

It is time to sum up. Before doing this, however, let me frankly acknowledge certain limitations.

My itinerary was limited in space as well as time; it included a fairly representative cross-section of both Eastern and Western Europe, but it could not cover the whole continent. I did not visit what may be described as the European neutrality belt, namely, the Scandinavian countries, though I was greately tempted; and I felt no temptation to go to those two islands of Fascism in Europe—Spain and Portugal.

Psychologically, too, I must admit that I cannot claim to have approached Europe with an entirely "open mind." I went with a definite bias in favour of radical change and sympathy for progressive causes; and the reader must make allowance for these factors when judging my impressions and conclusions. Beyond these limitations, I can claim to have travelled as an independent and private person, without any official or unofficial patronage, and tried to see things without any political blinkers.

There is a saying that one usually finds what one is looking for and in a sense this is true. In post-war Europe, however, there are certain things which one is bound to find whether or not one looks for them. They are so ubiquitous and so arresting that one would have to be blind to overlook them. There is, to begin with, the pervasive atmosphere of dereliction. It is a haunting reality. In so far as the countries of Western Europe are concerned, I might add, it is something much more than the mere fact of cumulative physical devastation as a result of the War; it extends into the sphere of values and morals and is felt like a spiritual desolation.

Prophecy Becomes Fact!

This sense of desolation is not relieved by all the items of luxury usage which glitter in the shop-windows, like so many tantalising mirages, in the streets of Paris, Brussels or London. If anything they only sharpen the sense of a profound and fundamental spiritual disorder. A traveller through Europe is again and again reminded of Spengler's pessimistic prophecies which are being fulfilled with a vengeance. The "decline of the West" is no longer a figure of speech or metaphor: it is an inescapable and agonising fact.

Now, so far as physical devastation is concerned, there is nothing to choose between the two Europes—East and West. Indeed, the devastation on the physical plane is even more marked in some of the countries of Eastern Europe than in the West. For in them, in addition to the war damage, one also encounters the legacy of centuries of imperialist spoliation and feudal neglect. And yet there is a difference which emphasises the essential contrast between the two Europes which exist side by side to-day. The physical dereliction of Eastern Europe carries with it nothing of that corroding stigma of psychological derangement which, to a greater or lesser degree, characterizes the whole of Western Europe. On the contrary, the very privations and frustrations of the moment have become here powerful incentives to achievement; and the insistent promise of a new and richer life invests all activity with a quality of creative purpose.

In the West almost everywhere I found uncertainty and despair—attributes of a civilization which has demonstrably reached a dead-end. On the philosophic plane, this is admirably articulated in the Existentialist defeatism propounded by M. Jean-Paul Sartre in his writings. The scene in the East is totally different. Here there is no despondency, except among a small and insignificant minority which has lost its eminence and privilege. Among the vast majority there is actually a sense of liberation, of newly discovered human dignity. It is as though people had not merely overthrown political and economic oppression, but overcome the deeper, inward complexities which so often stultify man's endeavour.

Acute Tension

A traveller through Europe cannot help noticing the tension that exists between the East and the West. It is a tension which becomes daily more acute. On a superficial view, it can be attributed to the ideological differences which divide Eastern Europe from the countries of the West. In fact, however, much more than ideological differences is involved in this tension. One might slightly vary Mathew Arnold's phrase and suggest that it is the tension between two worlds—one dead or dying and the other powerfully struggling to be born. It cannot, therefore, be explained purely in political terms.

Politically, Post-War Western Europe is a classic example of confusion of purpose. There is excessive, almost morbid pre-occupation with irrelevancies and negations. Even on the more intelligent levels of leadership one finds nostalgic clinging to the past, an incorrigible habit of seeking solutions for the problems of tomorrow in terms of categories of yesterday, and lack of any clear perspective for the future. This is by no means confined to the politicians of the Right. It is a malady which has affected the Left leadership as well and is tragically reflected in the failure of the various sections of the progressive movement to compose their differences, recognise the manifest priorities of our time, and find a common denominator of action. As a consequence, the body-politic in most of the countries of Western Europe is in that state of disequilibrium and disorientation which provides ideal conditions for the growth of retrogressive demagogy.

Symptom Of Youthfulness

A very different political climate obtains in the East. True, one often comes across in the countries of Eastern Europe what appears to one as somewhat exaggerated optimism and an over-simplification of the human situation. But even this excessive confidence has the virtue of being a symptom of youthfulness and not senility. It has also the further advantage that it enables a remarkable concentration of purpose and energy, frees human beings temporarily from their pettinesses, and thus renders co-operative effort embracing people of widely divergent views possible. It is this positive factor rather than any external compulsion or internal coercion which has provided the real stimulus for progressive unity on a broad front in countries of Eastern, Middle and South-Eastern Europe. It explains, too, why, while the wave of revolutionary fervour and radical impulse generated by the overthrow of Fascism on the continent has almost died down in the West, in the East so far it shows no signs of losing its forward momentum.

So much for the generalities. But what about the concrete economic realities? Here again the contrast is striking and unmistakable. The economic situation in the countries of Western Europe is not by any means uniform; there are important local variations; and yet there is, manifestly, a vast similitude interlocking all in a multi-dimensional and apparently insoluble crisis. This crisis is not just an epiphenomenon of the War, though the war has accentuated the process. It goes deeper than most people realise and is rooted in historical causes. It must be remembered that the economies of most of the Western countries were not strictly national economies. Directly or indirectly, they rested on an imperialist base and as such were essentially parasitic organisms.

Need Of Reorientation

The whole structure of imperialism is now fast breaking down and this demands fundamental readjustments of all those economic systems which drew their sustenance from it. Such readjustments are possible; with their highly trained technical cadres and capital resources the countries of Western Europe could find a new and more secure equilibrium. But there is no indication that the ruling circles in these countries are either prepared or willing to countenance any fundamental reorientation of this order. The best they can attempt is to seek make-shift arrangements to avoid immediate collapse or pray for American aid which may or may not materialise, and which, even if it does come, can only offer a temporary respite. They are thus caught up in a vicious circle of their own creation. The wages of past imperialist parasitism in the conditions of today are economic stagnation and political reaction.

As against this prospect of progressive economic degeneration and paralysis, the East offers a picture of the rapid emergence of rational and planned economies. The plans drawn up by the countries of the East-European complex are not infallible; here and there they may prove to be disappointing and may have to be modified. But they have this overwhelming advantage—they are conceived as a totality and provide the conditions for a well-charted advance towards truly national economies.

These countries, of course, have to make an enormous leeway. They are starting from points in terms of technical development which are far behind those reached in the West. But again they have this advantage that they are starting on the solid foundations of productive relations which are in conformity with the needs of this age and do not belong to the 19th century. They can, therefore, confidently look forward to a period of economic expansion while in the West even the most sanguine economic prophets hope for nothing better than to be able to check the present catastrophic descent into ruin and bankruptcy.

Empty Rhetoric

There is a great deal of talk in the Western circles about economic co-operation. There are ambitious schemes for the integration of the economies of the countries of Western Europe. There are attempts at regional customs union such as, for example, represented by the Benelux; and it is even suggested that some day a customs union may embrace the whole of Western Europe. There is the Marshall Plan. Yet all the airy rhetoric on the subject of inter-European economic co-ordination is leading nowhere; indeed, the remedies often tend to aggravate the disease. And for the excellent reason that it is, in the nature of things, impossible to integrate basically competitive economic systems into a co-operative framework. Such an integration must imply the complete submergence of the less advanced and organised economies. That is why notwithstanding all the exhortations about the urgency of European recovery, no concerted programme of action has yet been evolved let alone initiated.

In the East one does not hear so much about the doctrine of "integration." There are no quixotic plans for enforcing economic internationalism. On the contrary, the emphasis is very much on national development, on each country trying to set its own house in order. Paradoxically, however, the national economies of the countries of Eastern Europe admit of much wider international economic co-operation than the cosmopolitan economies of Western Europe. I am not merely referring to the normal bilateral trade agreements which have been negotiated by the Eastern European countries among themselves to encourage the flow of trade. What I have in mind is something more comprehensive—a system of inter-state mutual aid.

Interstate Cooperation

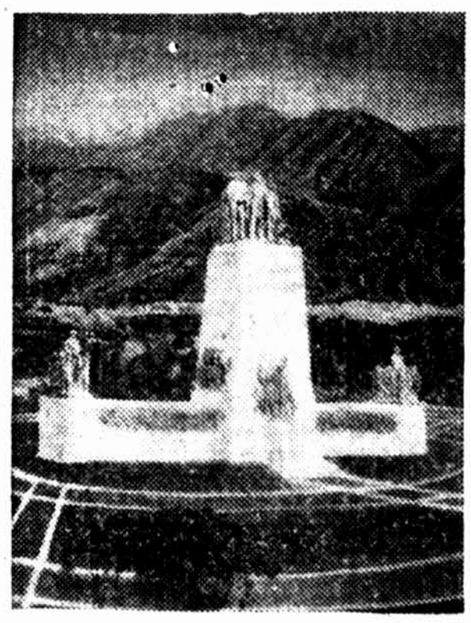
An instance of this was furnished to me by the Under Secretary of Foreign Trade in Poland. Poland, he said, wanted to develop hydro-electric power, but lacked the equipment and the capital to buy it. An understanding was, therefore, reached between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Under this agreement Czechoslovakia is to provide the electric plant and in return for this "investment" she will receive a share of the power for her use when the scheme begins to function. Here, then, we have a new pattern of inter-state economic collaboration which does not lead to the abyss of economic subservience. It is a pattern that is growing all over Eastern Europe and it will go on growing.

The conclusion is inescapable. Even in economic matters the initiative is passing to the East. If the present trend is maintained what was hitherto the agrarian hinterland of Western Europe will in less than two decades be transformed into a thriving complex of industrial production. There is, however, one condition for this development. Eastern Europe must have peace.

COVERED WAGONS-DE-LUXE. Down through one of Salt Lake City's spacious streets drives a column of "covered wagans", commemorating the long trek of 1846-7 made by the Mormons when they travelled west across America to escape persecution and found their own land. Note the cardboard oxen on the sides of the de-luxe 1947 "wagons".

When the first party of Mormons (or as they call themselves officially, The Church of the Latter Day Saints) reached this place a century ago, it was a desert. Within six months they had a tannery, a paper mill and the outlines of a town. Today Salt Lake City houses a population of 183,000 and its streets are among the widest in any American city.

Modern Mormons Marry Only One Wife!



"THIS IS THE PLACE". So said Brigham Young a hundred years ago when the migrants' vanguard broke through Emigration Canyon and sighted the Great Salt Lake, twelve months after they had set out in search of freedom. This year the Mormons raised this monument to mark the historic spot.

BY DAVID CLAYTON

THIS YEAR THE MORMONS (OR AS THEY PREFER TO CALL THEMSELVES, "THE CHURCH OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS") ARE CELEBRATING THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR GREAT TREK ACROSS AMERICA TO ESCAPE THE PERSECUTION OF THEIR FELLOW-AMERICANS AND TO FOUND THEIR OWN LAND IN THE DESERT WASTES OF WHAT IS NOW THE STATE OF UTAH.

THE WRITER OF THIS ARTICLE HAS JUST SPENT A WEEK IN SALT LAKE CITY, A TOWN WHOSE 183,000 INHABITANTS NO LONGER INDULGE IN POLYGAMY AND WHOSE CHURCH IS REPUTED TO BE THE RICHEST RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION ON EARTH AFTER THE CHURCH OF ROME.

SALT LAKE CITY

"We are a Peculiar People", said the prosperous Mormon lawyer at whose table I was lunching in Salt Lake City's biggest hotel, which is itself the outright property of the Mormon Church. "That phrase—'a Peculiar People'—is in the Bible" he went on.

I told him I had heard the phrase, and turned again to my coffee. Then I noticed that his coffee cup had been turned upside down as the waiter approached and I apologised for perhaps embarrassing him by indulging in this drink.

"Not at all", he said with a wave of the hand. "We Latter Day Saints—for Heaven's sake don't call us Mormons—do not believe in tea, coffee, tobacco, or liquor, but you go ahead by all means. I know you Gentiles do not feel the same about these things. Neither sadly enough, do a number of our Jack Mormons"

"Jack Mormon?" I repeated.

"Yes, Jack Mormons. Backsliders Those who are getting away from the Church. Mostly young folk".

We talked then of the big exposition which the City was putting on to mark the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Mormon (that is how the world knows them and that is how they will be referred to here), and he told me something of their history, refuting a number of what he called "heresies"

The Angel's Visitation

It all started, he told me, when a 22-year-old New York State farmer named Joseph Smith claimed in the year 1827 that an angel named Moroni had appeared to him and told him where he could find a number of golden plates inscribed in a strange language that told of the true gospel to be called the Book of Mormon. With the plates came a pair of mystic spectacles enabling Joseph Smith to translate this work. There was also an accompanying injunction that if anybody other than Joseph Smith saw those plates, the beholder would be struck dead.

After months of hard work during which Joseph Smith put on his spectacles and dictated more than 275,500 words to perspiring believers from behind a blanket, the Book of Mormon was turned into English and a new church and a new way of life was born.

Believers were not scarce. Joseph Smith, feeling that he had a mission, moved from New York State to Illinois to create the town of Nauxoo. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of America in 1846 and called himself Lieutenant General Smith. He also said that—as allowed in the Old Testament—his followers could take unto themselves more than one wife apiece.

But the unbelievers objected strongly to this: the Governor of the State disliked it, too; and when the controversy was at its highest, Joseph gave himself up as a hostage and was interned in Carthage gaol. A few days later a mob stormed the gaol and Smith was killed by an assassin's bullet.

"He was our first martyr", said the lawyer

Leade's 20 Wives

Then arose a new leader named Brigham Young who later had 20 wives and more than 60 grandchildren, three of whom I was to meet during my visit to Salt Lake City.

Young's followers, swollen in numbers now by converts from England, Germany, Holland and Scandinavia, asked him to lead them west to a new land where they could live according to their principles and create a new way of life.

Brigham Young planned with the utmost care, and when everything was ready he led them across the frozen Mississippi and on to the west.

This trek took a year, a year of many battles (last week I drove over it in two and a half days). At last, after Emigration Canyon and sighted the Great Salt Lake. Brigham Young looked on it and on the surrounding desert and said: "This is the place".

A day after arrival, they dammed a creek which they had christened the River Jordan and in less than six months they had a tannery, a paper mill, and a town laid out, according to Young's injunctions, "square on the four points of the compass".

Today there are 183,000 people in Salt Lake City, and the Church owns the main department store, the biggest newspaper ("The Desert News"), the biggest radio station, the biggest sugar refinery, the biggest insurance company, thousands of acres of real estate and a major interest, it is said, in the Union Pacific Railroad.

Outside The U.S.A

This is a rich church. "And why shouldn't it be?" asked my companion. "Thrift is one of the first tenets of our religion. Tell me a greater virtue than the positive business of building up a community?"

Up to the 'nineties of last century the State of Utah stayed outside the Union, although for economic reasons it would have dearly loved to have been inside. But that matter of polygamy worried the U. S. Government.

"Only about three per cent. of our Elders practiced polygamy", said my friend, "and they asked the Church first. I, for instance, had ten grandmothers and I have more second cousins around here than there are days in the year"

But Mormonism had become a business, and the success of that business depended on being inside the rapidly growing United States of America. It had to come inside, or sink.

And in 1896 it came inside, the President of the Church having first published an edict announcing that the Deity had made it known by revelation that from henceforth polygamy was barred.

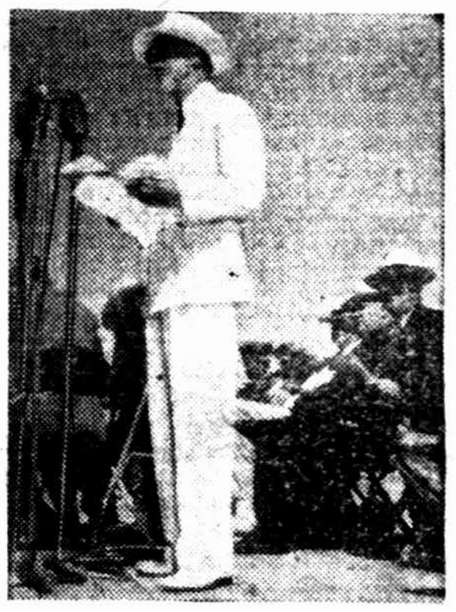
Leader Descended From First Mormon

The Brigham Young of today is 77-year-old George Albert Smith, who directs his flock in Salt Lake City, in Canada, in Hawaii and in Europe—and his insurance companies are real estate—from a spacious office. He is genial, but thorough. He hates strong drink, tea, coffee and tobacco. He is a first-class business man, for which his followers admire him. Being a descendant of the original Joseph Smith who first talked to the angel Moroni 120 years ago, he has the power, by election, of being able to impart divine revelations.

Never, however during his term of office, has he done so.

"If President Smith", I asked my companion before he hurried off to a publicity meeting of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, "if President Smith said he had a message from God this very minute would you believe him as they believed a century ago-"

"Definitely", he answered with conviction. "We believe in a living God. It is the only kind of religion that we consider worthwhile."



DESCENDANT OF AN ANGEL'S CONFIDANTE. Seventy-seven years old George Albert Smith is a descendant of the original Joseph Smith to whom an angel named Moroni revealed the secrets of a new gospel 120 years ago. President of the Mormon Church, George Albert Smith has official power to impart divine revelations and in addition directs the Church property.

Do You Know That —

1. Chloroform was discovered 100 years ago by James Young Simpson, Professor of Midwifery at Edinburgh University.
2. Tintometer is an instrument used by picture-restorers to measure the intensity of dyes.
3. The first underground railway in London (from Paddington to the City) was opened in 1853
4. A metre is 10,000,000th part of the distance between the Equator and the North Pole.
5. Nobel Prizes are awarded every year for outstanding work for the advancement of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace.
6. The total land area of the earth is 197,000,000 square miles
7. In his first-class cricket career, Jack Hobbs scored 61,221 runs, including 197 centuries.

What Is Television Really Like

It must be assumed, I think, that sooner or later everyone on the earth's surface will have television.

Radio will be "seen", as well as heard, by everybody, everywhere. Viewers of BBC television in the south-east corner of Britain will not always be the only lucky people, as they are today, with nearly three hours of 'live' vision daily. Sundays included.

The time will come when every small boy and girl, of every race and colour, will be able to twirl a knob that will change 'Children's Hour' from a burble of sweet voices into a limpid picture of fairland. This miracle, or something like it, we achieve as a matter of course in London and the surrounding countryside, and it is because so many of the BBC's overseas listeners foresee such a future in their own countries

Taking as his confident assumption the eventual spread of television all over the world, EARNEST THOMSON, BBC Television Publicity Officer, gives a 'behind-the-scenes' peep at the London television station —Alexandra Palace.

that they ask what television is really like.

Exciting Novelty

As a viewer myself, I think television's appeal to the imagination really begins at the receiving end. How the BBC creates these brilliant and shimmering images on my home screen is a wonder that I enquired into only after I had recovered from the novelty of tuning-in pictures of distant events at the moment of happening. I forgot the mechanics of the business in the excitement of watching international tennis at Wimbledon, stage plays from London's "Theatreland" Test Matches, 'close-up' interviews with the great and famous, variety programmes and ballet, and the whole panorama of human existence as it races across my screen every evening.

This excitement I share with at least 100,000 other people who have access to the 25,000-odd receivers in the BBC television service area, which extends rather more than forty miles from the transmitting station at Alexandra Palace, in north London. Next year, the citizens of the Midland city of Birmingham will be brought into the magic circle, which will finally embrace most of the country.

A television receiver resembles the ordinary radio-console, but includes a cream-coloured glass screen, slightly convex, which forms the interesting end of the famous cathode-ray tube on which the picture is built up from a pinpoint of light, line by line, with such incredible speed that the eye accepts it as a complete, moving image. The average screen-size is ten inches by eight inches, and this enables at least five people to watch in comfort at a distance of six feet.

And how does the BBC set about filling the screen with entertainment? Well, the home of BBC television is a modernised wing of Alexandra Palace, a seventy-year-old amusement pavilion in high, wooded parkland, about 8 miles north of the city centre.

It was here that the world's first high-definition television service was started in 1936, and ran for three successful years until war forced a close-down. In June, 1946, the service was triumphantly resumed with a flawless transmission of the Victory Parade, beamed direct from the Mall by one of the two mobile units which range the London area for topical 'actualities'.

The Mainstay

Although outside events like this demonstrate the spectacular side of television, the mainstay of the service are the programmes from the two studios beneath the tapering, 300-ft. television tower. Afternoon programmes run for approximately an hour, from 3 to 4 p.m., and the evening programmes from 8-30 to 10 p.m. though there are extensions for long plays or important sporting events. In addition, a demonstration film is transmitted every week-day morning for the benefit of the radio industry.

Plays, averaging about two-and-a-half weekly, are perhaps the most popular of the studio programmes, but there is a keen audience for the weekly editions of 'Picture Page' (interviews with people in the news), and for documentaries, illustrated talks, dance and variety shows, ballet, sporting interviews, amateur wrestling and boxing, and short films, many of which are now made by the BBC's own film unit

A visit to the studios is unforgettable Each measuring about seventy feet by thirty feet, they strike you at first as two large ovens of light beams from the batteries of flood-lamps above rain down apparently from all directions.

But when your eyes become accustomed to the glare, you can pick out the mysterious emitron cameras—the 'eyes' of television — moving to and fro across the studio floor on their rubber-tyred trolleys beneath the swinging microphone boom.

In the studios at Alexandra Palace you can 'pick out the mysterious emitron cameras—the "eyes" of television—moving to and fro on their rubber-tyred trolleys'

The producer of a television play controls operations from a sound-proof cubicle overlooking the studio, gauging results from monitor screens which enable him to 'mix' from one camera another while the play is in progess.

Flanking the studios is a long and impressive corridor, lined with artists' dressing-rooms, wardrobe, and make-up departments. Scenery made and painted on the premises is brought in through the scene dock from the nearby workshops. Below the studio floor are the sound and vision transmitters.

An immense amount of work goes to the making of each programme: long rehearsals (for the actors must learn their lines), the design of dresses and scenery, the preparation of make-up and disguises, and the ceaseless effort to obtain ideal lighting and sound balance under studio conditions which vary with every production

To me, nowever, and all those other viewers a television show is a smooth-running and apparently effortless piece of entertainment that ends too soon.—"London Calling"

RAJENDRA PRASAD: 'GOD'S GOOD MAN'

Continued from Page 3

circumstances to resign after his re-election to the Congress Presidentship.

A Monumental Work

During the troubled and controversial times that followed the Tripuri episode, none but Rajendra Prasad, "God's own good man", could be trusted to pilot the ship of the Congress. Thus Dr. Rajendra Prasad got his second term as President of the Indian National Congress.

Things in India and abroad, were then moving pretty fast and there came the fateful year, 1942. Owing to ill health Dr Rajendra Prasad was unable to travel to Bombay to attend the Quit India Session of the AICC and was consequently the only member of the Working Committee who was not detained in the Ahmednagar Fort, but was imprisoned in his home province. On his release he wrote a monumental thesis on the two-nation theory, ("India Divided" published by Hind Kitabs, Bombay) and much of the opinions he expressed therein seem to be coming prophetically true.

In the Interim Government he was the member for Food and and Agriculture and a year ago he was unanimously elected President of the Constituent Assembly without a voice of dissension either from within or without the House The glowing tributes payed to him on the floor of the Assembly, are indisputable proofs of his popularity and his unquestioned ability to occupy that responsible and difficult position. As latter events have shown there could not have been a better choice of a man to guide the deliberations of the august body that is shaping the future constitutional set-up of India. He was also India's representative on the Central Partition Council and in Free India's first Cabinet, he held the most difficult portfolio of Food and Agriculture, and there is no gainsaying the fact that he did the best of a bad job.

However, underlying all the great achievements standing to his credit, is the deep and genuine humanitarianism to this "Gentleman of Indian Politics", "the uncrowned King of Bihar", whom Sarojini Naidu has described as the "spiritual descendant of the Buddha, the torch bearer of freedom the symbol of India's destiny"

That is the most dominant note of his austere personality The sufferings of the people have eaten deep into his heart and he is today a perfect embodiment of what is known as a "good neighbour", profusely imbued with the milk of human kindness.

Self-Imposed Austerity

He leads a life of self-imposed austerity. His needs are few and simple and he always prefers to travel third-class. He has no other ambition in life but to be of service to the nation and his people. His generosity is fabulous and his charity knows no bounds. Within his rough-looking exterior, there is a soft moving heart.

Various stories are told to illustrate the deep, humane feeling that actuate him and highlight his generosity. It is related that when he left the Patna High Court to join the non-co-operation movement, he who was earning in thousands, had only Rs. 15 left in his bank account. His money was spent not to supply his own needs but in financing his public and social activities. There is another touching episode of recent date. After his release in 1945, Dr. Prasad saw for himself the sufferings the people of Bihar had undergone under the atrocities perpetrated by the mercenaries of British Raj in India and it is said that he bitterly wept for his faithful flock of loving Biharis.

His humility is also proverbial. He is so humble that if he could help, he would not be in the front ranks of the Congress. If left to himself he would prefer the open fields and his small cottage in Bihar, to the stately mansions of Delhi and the files of the Central Secretariat. His inborn qualities and rare efficiency have placed him there.

He dislikes to exercise either control or authority over the people. Sincere and honest love for the country and the people has earned for him a peculiar place in the hearts of India's millions. When he speaks to them he opens his heart to them, with no attempts at rhatoria or high-flowing oratory, but none the less wins over the affection of the audience. Perhaps the greatest tribute to his sterling qualities and the integrity of his character, is that in spite of the leading position he occupies in the country's politics he has incurred the displeasure of none and has no enemies When engaged in controversy he demonstrates a peculiarly accommodating consideration for the opponent's point of view Free India needs more men of his type.

August 15, 1947, has marked the triumphant end of the Gandhian era of Indian politics. Of that era Dr. Rajendra Prasad is a distinguished and symbolic personality, and perhaps it is in the aptness of things that he is once again called upon to pilot the destinies of the Indian National Congress.

NURSERIES FOR THE 'UNDER-FIVES'

(Continued From Page 19)

1914 she founded the first open-air nursery school; and in 1929, two years before her death, she had the joy of seeing the first college opened "for training students in the theory and practice of dealing with young children." The foundation stone was laid by Lady Aston, whose generosity made the college possible.

Development Of Body & Mind

Though Margaret McMillan proved the fundamental value of nursery schools by figures, which in her own words, "should have startled the world but didn't," there were only a few over 100 in Britain in 1938. It seems incredible that the authorities of the time did not take action on her medical reports. For example, it was found that at her first nursery school for 230 children under five, 80 per cent. of them had rickets at the age of two. Even more startling, many were cured in six weeks at the nursery; a much larger number were made perfectly healthy in six months; and in a year there was no case of rickets left in the school.

What happened in Britain's nurseries in World War II was not quite so spectacular, but it was astonishing enough, and on a very large scale. Children improved so much in looks, manners, health, friendliness and power of speech that sometimes their own parents could scarcely recognise as educationists began to realise the need for young children to develop their bodies and minds and to be active among others of their age if they were to grow up into happy and responsible adults.

There is no question that a great number of young mothers and fathers in Britain to-day are fully awake to the importance of the "nurture" which can only be secured for the child by co-operation between home and school from the earliest possible age.

They know that the modern nursery is not only the child's but the parents' charter.

WINNING CONTRACT

EDWARD SCHENKEN and RICHARD L. FREY.

South's hand was extremely weak, even for a rescue bid over the double. Nevertheless, North's redouble was tactically unsound, for if East had chosen to run to four no-trump the contract could actually have been made.

West opened the club king which dummy ruffed. The diamond ace was cashed and a diamond ruffed by South. North was put in with the spade king for South to ruff another diamond establishing the suit. Then North was put back in with the spade ace to lead good diamonds.

With a trump still in dummy to block the clubs it would have been fatal if East had ruffed a diamond for South would have pitched three hearts on the diamonds anyway and with North ruffing two clubs in all, South would lose only a trump, a heart and a club So East bided his time and clung grimly to his high trump, letting declarer run all of dummy's diamonds. East discarded a heart an two clubs—including the ace.

If South had held only three hearts and four clubs this wouldn't have helped for declarer would have got rid of all his hearts on the diamonds and be able to ruff a heart in his hand and a second club in dummy. But unfortunately for South he held four hearts and so was unable to slough them all. When he led a heart from dummy East was able to win the trick with the queen and cash the spade queen, extracting both North's and South's last trump East then cashed the heart ace and club jack to defeat the contract.

East-West vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ A K 10 9
♡ K 10 3
◇ A 10 9 8 6 4
♣ —

WEST	EAST
♠ 4	♠ Q 3 2
♡ J 9 5	♡ A Q 8
◇ 5 3 2	◇ K Q J
♣ K Q 8 7 3 2	♣ A J 10

South
♠ J 8 7 6 5
♡ 7 6 4 2
◇ 7
♣ 6 5 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Dbl.	1♠	2♣
3♠	3N.T.	Pass	Pass
4♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Redbl.	All Pass		

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

Cost Of India's Foreign Embassies

The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru gave some interesting details of India's diplomatic representatives abroad.

It was disclosed that India's two principal Ambassadors, Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. Asa Ali, represented India at Moscow and Washington respectively. Each of them was paid Rs. 3.500/- p.m. plus Rs. 4,500/- as representation allowance. The U.S.A. Embassy maintained an Indian Information Service at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,37,500 (Rs. three lakhs thirty-seven thousand five hundred). The expenditure incurred on the U.S.A. Embassy for the financial year 1946-47 amounted to Rs. 7,76,500/-. Estimates of expenditure proposed to be incurred on this Embassy from 15th April 1947 to March 31, 1948 are placed at 7,66,600. I may add that salaries of the Ambassadors is always free of income tax and free house or house allowance and motor car are provided. Total estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred on Moscow Embassy during the period from 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1948 is Rs. 7,05,700.

The third Ambassador, Mr. K.P.S. Menon is paid a consolidated sum of Rs. 4,500/- p.m. There is a Press Attache at Shanghai under him, the annual cost of which is Rs. 62,000/-. Rupees five lakhs have been sanctioned for this Embassy for the purchase of land and construction of building for the Embassy 1946/47 budgeted expenditure for this Embassy amounted to Rs. 4,10,000/-.

The estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred on this Embassy from August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 is Rs. 4,52,100. The strength of the staff under the three Embassies excluding the lowest grade staff like messengers is.

U.S.A.	.....	46
U.S.S.R.	.....	14
China	.....	14

India's Ambassador in Japan Sir Rama Rao is paid Rs. 3,500 per month plus Rs. 2,000 per month as representation allowance.

India's High Commissioner in London, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon is provisionally paid £3,000 annually plus a sumptuary allowance of £1,000 per annum.

India's Ambassador in Iran Mr. Ali Zaheer gets: (1) Pay Rs. 3,000/- p.m. and (2) Frais de Representation Rs. 2,000/- p.m.

There will be a press attache at Teheran at an estimated cost of Rs. 43,400/- The strength of the Teheran Embassy excluding the lowest grade staff will be eleven. The estimated expenditure proposed to be incurred on this Embassy for the period from 15th August 1947 to March 31, 1948 is placed at Rs. 46,000/-.

Mirza Rashid Ali Beg, Consul-General for French Establishments in India and for Portuguese Possessions in India gets:—(1) Pay Rs. 2,000/- p.m. and (2) Representation allowance Rs. 300/- p.m.

Captain R. D. Sathe, Indian Consul, Shanghai receives:—

(1) Pay of rank in the Army; (2) Additional pay Rs. 350/- p.m.; (3) Special pay Rs. 200/- p.a.; (4) Local allowance 300/- p.a. and (5) Sumptuary allowance Rs. 200/- p.a.

Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, Charge d'Affaires Indian Legation Bangkok receives:

(1) Pay Rs. 1,100/- p.m. and (2) Foreign allowance Rs. 600/- p.a. (inclusive of 150/- as sumptuary allowance).

Mr. A. N. Mehta, Consul for India in Indo-China gets:

(1) Pay of rank in the Army; (2) Special pay Rs. 150/- p.m. and (3) Foreign allowance Rs. 400/- p.a.

Some Interesting Facts And Figures

Mr. N. Raghavan, Consul-General for India at Batavia gets (1) Pay Rs. 2,250 p.m. (2) Consolidated foreign allowance Rs. 1,250 p.m.

Sir R. P. Paranjpye, High Commissioner in Australia receives: (1) Pay £2,500 p.a. (fixed). (2) Equipment allowance (£250 once only). (3) Sumptuary allowance £700 p.a.

Mr. H. S. Malik, High Commissioner in Canada receives: Pay Rs. 2,250 p.m. (fixed). (2) Representation allowance $10,000 p.a.

Dr. M. A. Rauf, High Commissioner in Burma receives: (1) Pay Rs. 2,750 p.m. Sumptuary allowance Rs. 750/- p.m. Cost of living allowance at Rs. 300 p.m.

Mr. Sri Prakasa High Commissioner in Pakistan gets: (1) Pay Rs. 2,500 p.m. (fixed). (2) Entertainment allowance Rs. 500 p.m.

Mr. J. A. Thivy, Representative of India in Malaya gets: (1) Pay Rs. 2,250 p.m. (fixed). (2) Local allowance Rs. 500 p.m. (3) Suptuary allowance Rs. 500 p.m. (4) Cost of Living Allowance Rs. 350 p.m.

Mr. V. V. Giri, Representative of India in Ceylon gets: (1) Pay Rs. 2,250 p.m. (fixed). (2) Sumptuary allowance Rs. 500 p.m. (3) Local allowance Rs. 500 p.m.

S. Surjit Singh Majithia, (Ambassador-designate, Nepal) gets: (1) Pay Rs. 2,250 p.m. Frais de Representation Rs. 750 p.m. The cost of Nepal Embassy is estimated at Rs. 52,000.

As I have already reported the Government of India has decided to appoint Mr. Dhiru Bhai Desai as India's Ambassador in Switzerland, Sir Raghavan Pillai as Charge d'Affaires in France, Dr. Syed Hussain as Ambassador in Egypt. Dr. Tarachand, as Ambassador in Afghanistan and B. F. Tyabjee as a Consul in Belgium. It is estimated that the cost of these new embassies will not exceed Rs. 3.25,000 Decision has also been reached to open diplomatic relations with Holland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey In fact Holland has already appointed its Ambassador who is in New Delhi

The Grow More Food

Some very interesting figures were given by the Food Minister, Babu Rajendra Prasad, in the Dominion Parliament during the week. He said that in the four years ending March 31, 1947, the Government of India disbursed to the Provinces Rs. 10,27,-01.733 in grants and Rs. 7,10,21,884 in loans for the Grow More Food Campaign. As a result of the campaign the area under the principal foodgrains increased from 1,58,085,000 acres in 1938-39 to 170,912,000 acres in 1945-46 and 168,794,00 acres in 124647 It and 168,794,000 acres in 1946147. It will be noticed that during the last two years under review the acreage had declined from the peak figure of 170,912,000 acres reached in 1945-46. The production of foodgrains was as follows:—

1938-39	47,871,000 tons.
1943-44	52,998,000 tons.
1944-45	50,256,000 tons.
1945-46	46,867,000 tons.
1946-47	47,567,000 tons.

here again, it will be seen that after the first year of the campaign the production had steadily declined and was less than the pre-war yield in 1945-46 and 1946-47.

The figures now made available by the Food Minister however, do not support the earlier claim of the Agriculture Department.

The Food Minister also disclosed that the total number of persons under rationing of all kinds in India was 148 millions. Of these 54 millions were under full rationing and depended for their total requirements on Government ration shops. The balance of 94 million consisted of three categories of consumers, namely:

1. Non-producers, including agricultural labour.
2. Partial producers, who produce only part of their requirements. and
3. Surplus producers, whose produce was equal to or in excess of their requirements.

The average weekly offtake of the 54 million people fully rationed was 94,000 tons. The offtake of the rest varied at different times of the year. Variations were considerable. The offtake from Government shops of this class of population had been 2,614,000 tons during the year ending September 1947. To feed 148 fully and partially rationed population, the Food Ministry imported from abroad the following quantities of foodgrains:

1944-45	7,26,000 tons
1945-46	9,31,000 tons
1946-47	26,58,000 tons
April 1947	1,71,970 tons
and 63,119 tons rice.	
May, 1947	1,15,531 tons
and 57,108 tons rice.	
June, 1947	1,38,816 tons
and 39,007 tons rice.	
July, 1947	133,161 tons
and 28,178 tons rice.	
August, 1947	61,312 tons
and 48,600 tons rice.	
September, 1947	1,72,585 tons
and 54,483 tons rice.	
October, 1947	1,74,903 tons
and 38,484 tons rice.	

No comments are necessary.

STERLING BALANCES PROPERTY & RESERVE BANK

DELHI,, Nov. 29. (A.P.I.): Mr. Chetty said in reply to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari that the sterling balances were the property of the Reserve Bank and any releases now obtained were shared between the two Dominions for the financing of their import trade. The two Dominions had agreed to follow the same import policy as was in existence before the partition. Under this procedure, each Dominion issued its own import licences, imported articles being divided for the purpose of allocating foreign exchange into three categories—(A) Those for which there was no exchange restriction, otherwise known as "no-limit" items: (B) Those for which a definite allocation of foreign exchange had been made, called "limit" items: and (C) Those for which no foreign exchange was available, the imports of which were totally excluded.

India Culture League Meet To-day

The Annual Athletic meet of the India Culture League is due to start this afternoon at the Cooperage and finish on Sunday.

A record number of 340 entries have been received by the organisers and prominent among the athletes participating will be Leslie Woodcock, Baldev Singh, Pat Mendonca, A. R. Havewalla and Kaunds. St. Sebastian School, Sir Jacob Sassoon Girls School, Sophia College and St. Xavier's College, the Champion Schools and Colleges of last year, have also sent their representatives to defend their championships.

The admission rates for the spectators will be As. 2, As. 10 and Rs. 1-4.

Jewish Detainees' Bid To Escape Foiled

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (Reuter). Jewish detainees today attacked with stones police who discovered a 100-year-long "escape" tunnel in Latrun detention camp where about 300 Jewish terrorists and political prisoners are held.

A Police Officer making a routine inspection of huts saw a crack in the flooring of one. When British Army Engineers tore up the floor, they found a sunken shaft leading to the tunnel.

It is believed the discovery foiled an attempt at mass escape.

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Procedure Squabbles At Foreign Ministers Meeting

Opposite Points Of View Threaten Deadlock

LONDON, Nov. 29. (Reuter): The Council of "Big Four" Foreign Ministers last night settled down to the most crucial phase of their meeting by discussing the future unity or division of Germany but became entangled once more in procedure squabbles.

The Ministers decided to review once again the much-disagreed documents on procedure for drafting the German peace treaty worked out at the Moscow meeting last spring.

But before doing so the opposite points of view of M. Georges Bidault (France) and M. Molotov (Russia) threatened to turn into deadlock.

M. Molotov refused to discuss frontiers until the matter of a Central German Government had been thrashed out. M. Bidault countered with categorical refusal to discuss creation of a Central German Government until at least the Saar aspect of Germany's frontier had been decided in principle.

M. Molotov again accused the Western powers of planning to decide Germany.

Mr. Ernest Bevin (Britain) and George Marshall (United States) both spent much time assuring the Russian Minister that they still favoured a Central German Government.

Mr. Bevin issued a grave warning that Britain could not afford to wait indefinitely for four power agreement before countenancing partition of Germany.

He also warned that domination of Germany by one power would lead to war, and added that a balance of power thesis would lead to manoeuvring which was also bad.

Mr. Marshall said United States aims in Germany were clear and on the record. The way to accomplish unity was first to settle on practical matters. Mere talk was not enough.

The United States had already offered inter-zonal co-operation in Germany to the other powers at the time of the Bizonal fusion and the way was now open to unity, and it was up to the others to take action.

The meeting finally decided to take up the question of procedure for a German peace treaty to-day on the basis of two documents already prepared but disagreed in Moscow.

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U.N. Postpones Vote On Palestine Partition

Conciliation Between Jews And Arabs Predicted

FLUSHING MEADOWS (NEW YORK), NOV. 28. (REUTER).: DECISION ON PALESTINE WAS AGAIN DELAYED TONIGHT WHEN THE U. N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTED A FRENCH PROPOSAL THAT THE VOTE ON PARTITION BE POSTPONED FOR 24 HOURS.

Colombia also proposed delaying the vote and appealed to the assembly to send the question back to the Palestine committee for further study.

Senor Alfonso Lopez, (Labour) declared: We suggest it is not too late to make that attempt. We can refer the matter back to the Palestine Committee with a special recommendation to try and develop the work already done to clarify conflicting positions of Arabs and Jews"

Colombia also proposed holding a special session of the Assembly next spring to reconsider the Palestine problem and referring to the international court the legal issues on Palestine.

CONCILIATION PREDICTED.

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 29. (Reuter): A twelfth-hour conciliation move by the Arab states to come to terms with the Jews over Palestine was predicted by observers here today after last night's dramatic postponement of the United Nations General Assembly's final vote on the partition issue. Voting was postponed 24 hours when the Assembly adopted on unexpected proposal from the French Delegate, M Alexandre Parodi who said:

"Two Arab spokesmen have opened the door to possible conciliation.

"I consider this question too grave and too complicated to allow us to leave aside any chance, even a faint one, of making a peaceful settlement based on agreement".

M. Parodi's proposal, supported by all the Arab states, was carried by 25 votes to 15.

The United States and Russia opposed while Britain abstained from voting.

Most noticeable after France's dramatic intervention was the apparent division of opinion among Jewish Agency leaders.

Some declared they had always been ready for any discussions with the Arabs, while others scoffed at the idea of any agreement.

POSSIBILITY OF POSTPONEMENT

An Arab proposal of conciliation might conceivably lead to postponement of the Palestine division for weeks, if not months.

What from the conciliation move will take is not yet clear, though it is known that Camille Chamoun, Lebanon, had a discussion with the Assembly President, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha on this subject, and that Arab Delegation leaders were meeting privately to thrash out the implications of any attempt to by-pass the United Nations at this stage.

M. Chamoun said that he thought there was no reason why conciliation talks should not be held, even at this late hour, adding that he believed it would be more fruitful if Arab Assembly delegations; instead of the Arab Higher Committee members, discussed the matter directly with Jewish leaders.

Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, told the press after the adjournment that he would be "very pleased to try and do something if the interested parties would approach him."

ZAFRULLAH PLEASED.

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Nov. 29. (Reuter): Sir Zafrullah Khan (Pakistan) who has borne a large share of the fight against Palestine partition throughout the committee stage, was definitely pleased by last night's dramatic adjournment on the eve of the Assembly's partition vote.

Immediately after he had finished lobby talks with Emir Feisal of Saudi Arabia and Jamil Husseini of the Arab Higher Committee, Sir Zafrullah told Reuter: "I think this adjournment is worth trying. It is possible the Colombian proposal to refer the matter still further and send it back to the Palestine Committee may come up afterwards. We would definitely favour the Colombian suggestion. Every avenue of solution which would have a chance of obtaining the co-operation of Jews and Arabs should be explored, but it might be a good idea not immediately to convene the committee suggested in the Colombian proposal.

"Time should be given", Sir Zafrullah said "for the present tension to simmer down and then the committee could come together and get up some conciliation machinery. This further delay would, to my mind, be preferable because Arabs at the moment are feeling sore and disgusted because of the happenings of the past few days and the Jews might feel they have had victory snatched from them by adjournment.

Asked what was the possible basis of discussion between the Jews and Arabs Sir Zafrullah remarked, smiling, "if they appointed me arbitrator I could give them a solution'

Arabs Preparing For Fight

Agreement Reached To Execute Part Of Bludan Decisions

BAGDAD November 29 (Reuter): Agreement to execute part of the secret decisions reached at the Bludan Conference last June is understood to have been taken at the final session of military talks between members of the Arab League here last night.

Last night's parley, which is believed to have considered operations to be undertaken in the event of the partition of Palestine, decided to put into effect the rest of the Bludan decisions immediately partition came into force.

At the time of the Bludan talks, held between members of the Arab states, it was suggested that these decisions involved the mass migration of Arabs to Palestine. Once course suggested was that each Arab State should send 10,000 men.

The Bagdad talks, held in secret, are said to have covered arms, transport and the maintenance of troops, while a decision was taken to appoint a Chief of General Staff for the Arab armies.

The Bagdad newspaper "Al Hawadith" wrote last night of partition:

"Hitler never committed such a mischievous act. Soviet and United States imperialism is causing trouble and instigating bloodshed in the Middle East.

"The Arabs will fight the Holy War to the last drop of blood"

More Funds Needed For Helping Punjab Refugees

Horace Alexander's Appeal To British People

LONDON, November 29 (Reuter): The "Times" today published a letter from New Delhi by Horace Alexander, Director of British Quaker Relief activities in India, appealing for additional funds to help the refugees of the Punjab.

"Having worked in close association with the Ministers and officials of both Dominions, can testify that, whatever the shortcomings in the early days, in recent weeks they have made heroic and largely successful efforts to protect, feed and provide shelter for these unhappy millions. But the need is on so gigantic a scale that every help that can be brought from India's well-wishers around is needed," Alexander wrote.

"Direct responsibility for the welfare of the people of India is now in the hands of the Dominion Governments but many British people will still feel some moral responsibility towards who were until a few months ago still dependent on British rule. The claims of suffering humanity override all issues of political responsibility."

Indo-Hyderabad Pact Signed

Kashmir Settlement In Sight?

Joint Indo-Pakistan Statement Soon

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The position about Kashmir has taken a turn for the better it is learned. A joint Indo-Pakistan statement is now being expected in which Pakistan Government will urge on the invaders to withdraw from Kashmir and on the Azad Government to lay down arms.

As soon as these two fundamental conditions are implemented, India will withdraw her troops from Kashmir and approach U.N.O. to arrange for the plebiscite. India, however, will maintain such forces on the border of Kashmir as are necessary to prevent an invasion of Kashmir in future.

A defence communique on Kashmir tonight said, "The situation has not changed much in the past 24 hours.

SARDAR'S STATEMENT ON INDO-HYDERABAD PACT—SEE PAGE 16

In the Poonch area Indian army patrols engaged a party of raiders and inflicted casualties on them.

"Aircraft of the Royal Indian Airforce attacked concentrations of raiders and strafed their vehicles in the Mirpur area.

"A mountain artillery gun position of the raiders was also attacked successfully and destroyed in the same area."

ALLAMA MASRAQEE IN KASHMIR

KARACHI, Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): Former Khaksar Leader, Allama Inayatullah Khan Allamma Mashraqee is now in Kashmir according to information received here.

Martial Law In Tabriz

MOSCOW, Nov. 29. (Reuter): Tass, official Soviet News Agency, reported in a despatch from Persia today the resumption of martial law in Tabriz, Capital of Azerbaijan Persia's northern oil province.

(Imperial Persian troops marched into Azerbaijan last December after the autonomous provincial Government had disobeyed orders to admit security troops to supervise the general elections).

PAKISTAN INCLUDED IN GERMAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 29, (Reuter): Molotov, Russian Foreign Minister, agreed to the inclusion of Pakistan as a country to be associated with the drafting of the German Peace Treaty, when the Council of Big-Four Foreign Ministers today got down to the tricky subject of which nations should be allowed to help draft the Treaty

FRENCH STRIKE SITUATION.

PARIS, Nov. 29, (Reuter): The Paris Police were reinforced and on the alert for trouble tonight as news was received of Four Big Communist meetings to be held in the capital while the Assembly was debating the Government's new severest ever anti-strike Bill. This followed Police confiscation of the Communist newspapers' 'Humante' and 'Le soir'.

Police used tear gas and troops arrived in tanks to disperse a crowd of demonstrators who tried to force their way into the City Hall at St. Etienne, Central French coal town tonight.

MANIPUR SATYAGRAHA CALLED OFF.

GAUHATI, Nov 29, (U. P. I.): The 22-day old Satyagraha movement in the Manipur State has been called off following the Maharaja's announcement of full responsible Government, according to a communication received by Maulana Tayebullah, President of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee from the Dictator of the Manipur Satyagraha Committee.

State Not To Accede To Pakistan

INTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY OF NIZAM RECOGNISED

Return Of The Residency: Union Troops To Be Withdrawn

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): The Standstill Agreement between the Indian Union and the Hyderabad State was signed on behalf of India by Lord Mountbatten Governor-General at 12-40 p.m. today.

The Hyderabad Delegation consisting of Nawab Moin Nawaz Jung, Leader and Mr. Abdur Rahim and Mr. Pingle Venkatramma Reddi, arrived here from Hyderabad this morning with the Agreement with the Nizam's signature.

The Delegation met the Governor-General at the Government House. Sardar Patel, Minister for States and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, were also present.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

Following is the text of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Nizam:—

"Agreement made this twenty-ninth day of November Nineteen Hundred and Forty-seven between the Dominion of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Whereas it is the aim and policy of the Dominion of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar to work together in close association and amity for the mutual benefit of both, but a final Agreement as to the form and nature of the relationship between them has not yet been reached:

AND WHEREAS it is to the advantage of both parties that existing agreements and administrative arrangements in matters of common concern should, pending such final agreement as aforesaid, be continued:

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby agreed as folows:%

ARTICLE 1: Until new agreements in this behalf are made, all agreements and administrative arrangements as to the matters of common concern, including External Affairs, Defence and Communications, which were existing between the Crown and the Nizam immediately before the 15th August 1947 shall, in so far as may be appropriate, continue as between the Dominion of India (or any part thereof) and the Nizam.

Nothing herein contained shall impose any obligation or confer any right on the Dominion,

(8) to send troopsto assist the Nizam in the maintenance of internal order,

(11) to station troops in Hyderabad teritory except in time of war and with the consent of the Nizam which will not be unreasonably withheld, any troops so stationed to be withdrawn from Hyderabad territory within six months of the termination

EXCHANGE [illegible]

ARTICLE 2: The Government of India and the Nizam agree for the better execution of the purposes of this Agreement to appoint Agents in in Hyderabad and Delhi respectively and to give every facility to them for the discharge of their functions.

ARTICLE 3: (i) Nothing herein contained shall include or introduce paramountcy functions or create any paramountcy relationship.

(ii) Nothing herein contained and nothing done in pursuance hereof shall be deemed to create in favour of either party any right continuing after the date of termination of this Agreement, and nothing herein contained and nothing done in pursuance hereof shall be deemed to derogate from any right which, but for this agreement, would have been exercisable by either party to it after the date on termination hereof

ARBITRATION CLAUSE

ARTICLE 4: Any dispute arising out of this Agreement or out of agreements or arrangements hereby continued shall be referred to the arbitration of two arbitrators, one appointed by each of the parties, and an unmpire appointed by those arbitrators.

ARTICLE 5: This agreement shall come into force at once and shall remain in force for a period of one year.

In confirmation whereof the Go-

(Continued on Page 12)

RAIDERS LOOT AKHNOOR

Indian Army On Offensive On 90-Mile Front

JAMMU, Nov. 29, (A. P. I.): In the areas of Akhnoor and Bhimbar raiders continue to loot and plunder. A large portion of the cattle wealth of the area has been either taken away or killed.

In Palwal, Indian Army patrols engaged a party of raiders, killed two of them and captured one. Air reconnaissance over this area show that the whole area is deserted The villages of Deve and Kalit t are still burning. The raiders are reported to be using artillery.

Royal Indian Air Force on offensive reconnaissance over Mirpur area successfully strafed the raiders' positions.

In Poonch Indian Army patrols engaged a party of raiders north-east of Poonch and killed ten of them. Concentration of the raiders is reported from south of Raujori.

In Kotli Indian Troops have evacuated nearly 10,000 refugees, majority of them being women and children. Another 10,000 have arrived from Morpur areas.

Indian troops after having relieved the besieged state forces garrisons at Kotli, Poonch and Neoshera are now facing raiders on a 90-mile front from Palandari to south of Akhnoor, along the Pakistan border On this front the Indian advance guard is at Kotli and Jhangar, both North-East of Mirpur, which is in the hands of the raiders.

Chiang Assumes Army Command

Critical Situation In Northern China

NANKING, Nov. 29 (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, President of China, has assumed personal command of Government troops in the critical fight against Communist forces in the triangle between the three north China cities of Peiping, Tientsin and Paoting, despatches from Peiping reported today. He took over after his series of important conferences with Chinese leaders.

Government troops were being sent to strengthen the defence of Paoting, capital of Hopei, as Communists continued their attacks, it was reported.

Communist forces were said to have broken into the railway junction city of Yuanshin ten miles south of Shihchischwang in West Hopei, after a seige of several weeks but the garrison broadcast that they were determined to "defend the city till death."

Government troops in northeast Shantung were reported to be slowly retreating in the face of a big Communist drive along both sides of the Tsingtao to Tsinan Railway.

In the Shantaung peninsula Communist troops led by General Chen Yi were said to be advancing on the seaports of Lungkow, Chefoo and Weihaiwei, which they lost to a Government sea and land offensive about two months ago.

Further Cut In Kerosene Releases

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29. (A. P. I.): The Government of India have decided to make a further cut of ten per cent from December 1 in the current releases of kerosene for civil consumption owing mainly to two reasons, namely (1) the shortage of tinplate in the country required for the manufacture of tins or containers used for packing oil, and (2) lack of adequate transport facilities in the form of bulk tank wagons.

The Government is, however, making every effort to overcome these difficulties, and it is hoped that the present cut will be restored in the near future.

INDIA PROHIBITS EXPORT OF RAW COTTON OF LONG STAPLE

Restrictions To Continue Till Pakistan Supplies Get Normal

Government of [illegible] (A.P.I.): The discussions are in progress with the Pakistan Government in the matter of the export of raw cotton of [illegible] staple cotton from Pakistan will be all countries including Pakistan, until it is known whether supplies of long staple cotton from Pakistan will be normal during 1947-48, according to a 'communique' from the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

The 'communique' states: The Government of India announced in a press 'communique' dated August 30 1947 that exports of cotton from India would be free until the 30th November 1947 and the restrictions would not be re-imposed unless exports were likely to exceed 15 lakhs of bales for the year September 1947 to August 1948 or unless the export of any type or variety needed by Indian cotton mills was excessive.

The Government have reviewed the position and have decided to prohibit the export of raw cotton of long staple (cotton 13/16" and above) to all countries including Pakistan until it is known whether supplies of long staple cotton from Pakistan will be normal during 1947/48.

The bulk of the requirements of Indian mills in this type of cotton were met before the partition of the country from areas which now lie within the dominion of Pakistan and Pakistan [illegible] export policy. Since cloth on India, it is [illegible] of common policy will be arrived at in the matter of cotton and cloth. Exports of short and medium staple coton will continue to be free in accordance with the press 'communique' of August 30, 1947, since the rate of export does not make it probable that the target figure of 15 lakhs for India and Pakistan combined will be exceeded.

The position will be reviewed early in March.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH.

NEW YORK. Nov. 29.

Previous Closing	36.14
Today's Opening	36.14
Difference	Nil
Today's Closing	35.59
Difference	—55

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY. Nov. 29.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	474	0
Cotton Jarila March	471	8
Silver Bullion	162	0
Gold Forward	106	11
Sovereign	68	8

Rehabilitation Of Four Million Evacuees

Neogy Outlines Government Policy: Nehru Calls It "Colossal Task"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): The Indian Legislature today began a Full-Dress debate on the problems raised by the influx of refugees into the country from Pakistan areas and their rehabilitation.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, analysed the problem at length and gave the House an exhaustive resume of what the Government had been able to do.

What had been achieved so far, he said, was merely in the nature of a palliative. For the shortcomings, frustrations and failures of Government, he pleaded, the blame was not entirely theirs but "must be shared in large degree by Pakistan authorities."

In regard to the success of Government's future plans, Mr. Neogy set a limiting factor "the full and hearty co-operation of the Pakistan Government"—which, he added, could not be taken for granted.

Mr. Neogy classified the non-Muslims in Pakistan still to be evacuated under three heads: Abducted women: forcibly converted people and the Harijans. In respect of the former two categories, Government had already set in motion a machinery for their recovery but he urged that such activity must be organised on both sides of the border and must be complementary.

The Harijans left behind in Pakistan were in a peculiar position in as much as their economic position was such that they could not themselves move in the matter of leaving Pakistan. In view of the nature of the services they were rendering to the people in Pakistan, it was unlikely that the Pakistan Government would assist in their evacuation. The Indian Government would, he assured the House, do everything it could possibly do in this connection.

NUMBER OF EVACUEES

To date, over four million non-Muslims from West Pakistan had been evacuated. The Military evacuation organisation set up by Government on September 4 had alone evacuated so far by rail, road transport and by foot convoy 25,83,000 persons. Five lakhs had come out before 15th August. It was estimated another eight lakhs had come between August 15 and September 4.

It might be said that about 5 lakhs still remained to be evacuated, but no accurate figures were yet available. The matter was still under investigation Amongst those that remained to be evacuated were about 50,000 in N.W.F.P. From Sind out of a total non-Muslim population of 13 to 14 lakhs, 2 1|2 lakhs had already come out. All available shipping had been provided to promote evacuation work. Refugee special trains had been arranged to be run from Hyderabad Sind in addition to scheduled trains.

On the question of affording relief to the refugees, Mr. Neogy said in view of the magnitude of the task, he would not claim that the present arrangements had any high degree of perfection. All that he claimed was that the Indian Government and the East Punjab Government had put out their maximum effort. After making allowances for the disorganisation and disruption of Governmental machinery in the affected areas and the abnormality of conditions, he felt the East Punjab Government had done their best.

SCALE OF R[illegible]ations had A[illegible]ed and, apart from 10,000 tons of foodgrains in October and 16,000 tons in November sent to East Punjab owing to deterioration in the food position there. Government were supplying 80 tons of atta to refugees in the Kurukshetra camp every day Food was also rushed by air on several occasions to non-Muslims starving in some areas in West Punjab. Medical stores to the extent of over 76,000 lbs had been sent not only to East Punjab, Kurukshetra and Delhi but to non-Muslims in West Punjab and Kashmir. Immediate dispersal of refugees, if not on the basis of resettlement, at least on the basis of temporary shelter and care in the provinces and states was the Government's first object, Mr Neogy said. He paid a tribute to the splendid response of people all over India to "our call for help to accommodate refugees," which was the most heartening feature in an otherwise tragic situation. "We have decided to implement almost immediately a programme of the dispersal of refugees to various places such as Gwalior, Bharatpur, Kotah, Ratlam, Alwar, Indore, Bombay, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa and Madras. The pace of dispersal is limited by the number of trains available."

Mr. Neogy was not satisfied that the accommodation available in Indian States in East Punjab had been fully taken advantage of and a conference of rulers of these States was to be held shortly. The natural desire of Punjabis not to move too far away from East Punjab was one of the reasons for congestion in East Punjab, Delhi and U. P. But the stage had now been reached when dispersal must take place fi lives were to be saved during the next two or three months.

While East Punjab was expected primarily to undertake the rehabilitation of refugees from West Punjab, men from the Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan and Bahawalpur had no special place to go. It had therefore been decided that accommodation in some of the States and provinces outside East Punjab should as far as possible be reserved for these men. Over one lakh of such persons would be absorbed by provinces and states outside East Punjab in addition to the lakhs who have already found refuge in these areas.

SETTLEMENT IN VILLAGES

Out of the total of 42 lakhs of refugees arriving in India, 30 to 32 lakhs would be from rural areas, who must be settled in villages so that they could pursue their former occupation. Lands vacated by Muslims in East Punjab would be allotted on group basis to non-Muslim refugees for the period up to Rabi 1948. Special departures would be made in special cases. It had also been decided that refugees arriving from certain districts in West Punjab were to be allotted lands in particular districts in East Punjab, though it had not been possible to adhere to this scheme in all cases. So far 20 lakhs acres had been allotted to over two lakhs of families.

To enable agriculturists and village artisans who had lost their all, Government of India would desire Provinces and States to advance loans to such people. If they were unable to bear the burden, the Centre would give them financial help.

For people settling down on lands, free grants would be given to enable them to get food for them as well as their cattle.

About 12 to 15 lakhs of people from the urban areas had to be resettled. The existing towns in East Punjab were obviously incapable of absorbing this large number of urbans. It was estimated that there would be about five and half lakhs of non-Muslim urban refugees for whom no accommodation was immediately available. These would remain under canvas and in refugee camps for a longer period than others. Schemes were being examined for the development of large cities in East Punjab. The Provincial Governments and Indian States had been asked to immediately report on the possibilities of [illegible] urban development in [illegible] over India. [illegible] large cit[illegible]

NEHRU'S SPEECH

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said the problem was of such magnitude that one qualified before it. He did not know what the future generation might say about their handling of this problem but he did think history would record that vast and colossal as the problem was, something which might have shaken the Government and the whole social order, the people of India stood up to it bravely, tackled it, and he hoped ultimately solved. to the advantage of the nation.

Pandit Nehru, said that they as a Government and the House, made themselves responsible for the well-being of every Indian in the country—not temporarily responsible but permanently responsible (cheers), to have food to eat and house to live in and opportunities for progress.

Stating that the country was faced with a big catastrophe, the Prime Minister said that normally when such disasters came, the process of healing started immediately after the catastrophe. But here we had been dealing with a peculiar state of affairs. It was a man-made catastrophe, not a natural phenomenon; all the evils of man's passions followed it and followed it even while the process of healing was in progress.

FEELING OF RETALIATION

The Prime Minister attributed this to a feeling of retaliation which had taken possession of the people. Denouncing this, he added that but for this, 75 per cent or even 90 per cent of the subsequent happenings would have stopped. All over the place, there was this spirit of retaliation. He found newspapers and others blaming Government for not adopting a retaliatory policy.

"I want to say clearly that so far as this Government is concerned, it is not going to adopt the method of retaliation."

"We are going to protect them by every means if they are attacked or injured. We do not think that even on the narrowest plane of expediency and self-interest the way of protecting is the way of retaliation and injuring others.

In considering this issue, the Prime Minister asked the House to have a picture of what they were really aiming it. It was no use apportioning blame to anybody. Terrible things had happened on both sides of the Punjab and perverted people's minds. What would be the effect of this on the younger generations?

Looking round, the Prime Minister, saw definitely signs of the healing process starting and probably it was a more hopeful sign than all the petty work that this Government or anybody might have done.

Pandit Nehru expressed horror at the events and said it was a terrible time for those who had to shoulder the responsibility The net result had been that the name of India — not the Dominion of India as it existed today but the whole of the geographical entity of India — became mud because of what many Indians had done. Indians still lived in Pakistan whether they called themselves Pakistanis or not.

MAHATMA AS GUIDE

But for that magic presence of our great leader, Mahatma Gandhi the Prime Minister did not think he could have shouldered the burden of those days of turmoil. He had not a shadow of doubt that as he performed a miracle in Bengal his presence here had helped the situation tremendously—although the miracle might not be so obvious.

The Prime Minister urged the House to remember that certain priorities had to be given in handling the many refugee problems. He said obvious priority was that youth, students and boys and girls should be saved because after all the future of India depended upon them. All honour and respect to the older generation that was suffering, but the youth must be saved and looked after, educated and made proper citizens of India because the future depended on them, although as a member of Government he would criticise his own Government and say it had not paid sufficient thought to that aspect of the problem.

Winding up the debate, Mr. Neogy said that the complaints that had been made against the Custodian of Refugee Property in Delhi on this occasion had also reached Government. A suitable enquiry into [illegible] undertaken. [illegible] administration of th[illegible] criticism of his staff, was sho[illegible] Neogy said, "they have given me and the Government their wholehearted and loyal devotion. The cause of the refugees is very dear to them"

Concluding Mr. Neogy said I am thoroughly dissatisfied with myself I feel that my shoulders are not broad enough for bearing the burden that has been laid on me. Let me give a final assurance that I shall not stick to office the moment I feel that I do not enjoy the confidence of this House"

The House adjourned till Monday.

FRENCH CAPTURE VILLAGES IN INDO-CHINA

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Reuter): French troops captured 32 villages and the local nationalist headquarters in the Hai Duong area of the North Indo-China province of Tonkin the French Command announced in a communique reported to-night by the French News Agency, Agence France.

TELEGRAMS TO PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, Nov 29 (API): Senders of telegrams to Pakistan must write the word 'Pakistan' (which will be transmitted free of charge) after the Telegraph Office of destination in the address. Otherwise the telegram will be referred to sender for completion, says a press note.

INTER-DOMINION TALKS

Conclusive Stage Not Yet Reached

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API): The inter-Dominion talks that have been taking place in New Delhi have not yet reached a conclusive stage, it is understood. The departure of the Pakistan Prime Minister Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan this morning together with the complexity and diversity of the subjects under discussion are learnt to be responsible for this fact.

High level talks are expected to be resumed on December 6 when a meeting of the Joint Defence Council will be held in Lahore. Meanwhile it is understood that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will give an account of his discussions here to the Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Jinnah

Informal discussions between representatives of the Government of India and the Pakistan Finance Minister Mr. Ghulam Mohammed and Pakistan Secretary General Mr. Mohammed Ali were held to-day and are expected to be continued to-morrow when there may be a meeting of the Partition Council.

Considerable progress towards agreement on some issues, particularly in the field of finance, is understood to have been made.

On the question of Kashmir the discussions have, it is learned, been marked by cordiality and realism.

While the same friendly atmosphere has prevailed in the discussion of many other vital issues arising from the mass migration of millions including questions of property, insurance etc., it is understood that the Pakistan representatives have not got down to "brass tacks" with regard to these matters and therefore no concrete results have yet been achieved.

According to informed circles the Government of India are anxious to reach a settlement on all outstanding matters as a whole and not merely a piecemeal and therefore an uneasy solution of the issues between the two Dominion Governments.

HARDSHIPS CAUSED IN CEYLON BY INDIAN EXCHANGE CONTROL

COLOMBO, (UPA). India's present financial policy of conserving her foreign exchange by the Government ban on the export of currency is having its repercussions in Ceylon. Businessmen and others both Indian and Ceylonese, are undergoing great difficulties as they cannot get their remittances realised

This position has been brought about by the order of the Director General of Postal Services, New Delhi, who on the instructions of the Government of India, temporarily suspended the Money Order Service from India to Ceylon. The Indian Government have also stopped the acceptance of V.P.P articles until further notice.

Thousands of people who depended to a large measure for their upkeep on Money Orders from India, have been unable to maintain themselves and have been driven. it is stated, to the money-lender

Mr. V. V. Giri, Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon has taken up the restriction imposed. He has also pointed out the difficulties that are being endured by the public as a result of the action of the Government of India. He has suggested that "bona fide" remittances f small amounts be allowed to be realised in Ceylon

DR. VISHWANATHAN

POONA, Nov. 28 (API): Dr. D. K. Vishwanathan, Assistant Director of Public Health, Malaria, Bombay Province, has been appointed by the Government of India to be a member of the Expert Malaria Committee of the Interim Commission of the World Health Organisation.

Dr. Vishwanathan is the fifth malariologist of the world to be a member of this Committee.

Dr. Vishwanathan will visit U.S.A in the near future to attend the meeting of the Expert Malaria Committee in Washington in May 1948 and to study the methods of health publicity followed in that country. He is also being deputed by the Government of Bombay to the Congress of Tropical Medicine.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29. (A. P. I.): Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay, accompanied by Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Parliamentary Secretary, will visit Badlatur (Thana District) on December 1 and inspect the work the Adivasis are doing in the forest coupes that have been given to them.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 2, 2004.
Muslim: Mohurrum 16, 1367.
Parsi: Khordad 28, 1317.
Sunrise 6-55 a.m. Sunset: 6-00 p.m.
Hightide 01-17, 12-55.
Lowtide: 07-18, 19-06.

Today's Engagements

FIRESTONE RUBBER WORKERS' UNION: Annual Function of the Union today (Sunday), in the High School, behind Gloria Church, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

LAXMI TUTORIAL & COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, DADAR: Fifteenth Annual Gathering and Prize Distribution at J. R. Vaninali Hall, Dadar, today (Sunday), from 4-00 to 8-00 p.m. Mr Ratilal M. Gandhi, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, to preside.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Tenth Foundation Day Celebrations at Beasant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, today (Sunday), at 6 p.m. Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Rane, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will deliver the Convocation Address and distribute the medals to the winners of the Bhavan's Indian Culture Essay Competition

SEWREE LABOUR WELFARE CENTRE: Anniversary Celebration of the Sewree Labour Welfare Centre, B. D. D. Chawls, today (Sunday), at 3 p.m. Shri S. T. More, Parliamentary Secretary, will preside

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY: Annual Gathering today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at the Kamgar Sadan Hall Nawab Tank Bridge, Mazgaon. Mr. B. K. Patel, Municipal Commissioner will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SWEEPERS UNION: Meeting of the Municipal Sweepers in the compound of the Bombay Municipal Chawls at Dadar Main Road, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Reception to leading members of the Dock Workers Union at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

ALDONENSES ASSOCIATION: There will be a Symposium on 'What ails this World' at St. Xavier's High School Hall, Carnac Road, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Rev. J. Duhr will preside and Prof. Andrade, C. D. Pinto, Godfrey D'Souza, and S. Shellim, will address.

"G" WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Annual general meeting today (Sunday), at 10 a.m., in Vidya Mandir High School, Ash Lane, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Discipline of the Mind"—a public lecture today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Captain G. G. Joshi on "Turf Numerology", at 5 p.m., today (Sunday), at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

F. S. U. FILM: "Ivan the Terrible" will be screened today (Sunday), at 10 a.m., at the Kohinoor, Dadar not with English titles as arranged before but in Russian. English synopsis of the film will be supplied at the gate to every visitor.

ALL-INDIA HARIJAN CONFERENCE: Meeting of the Reception Committee, today (Sunday), at 10-0 a.m., in the office of the Western India Harijan League, at 140, Arthur Road

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: 44th Annual General Meeting at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, at 3-30 p.m., today (Sunday).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Bhai Sitaram, Sadharan Brahma Samaj Mission worker and a refugee from Lahore, will conduct Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, today (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m., and will deliver a sermon on "Guru Nanak".

DADAR CIVIC GUARDS, GROUP 1: Annual General Meeting today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., in Chhabildas High School, Dadar. A Sneha Sammelan, will also be held on the occasion.

LALIT KALA NIKETAN: Variety entertainment programme at Sundrabai Hall, today, at 5 p.m.

FORT ARYA VEER DAL: Meeting of the Dal will be held today (Sunday), at 11-00 a.m., at the Arya Samaj Mandir.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Undraj Madnani, the Secretary of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Sind, will deliver a lecture on "State of Hindus in Sind" today (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., at the Samaj Mandir Bora Bazar, Fort.

CONGRESS HARIJAN SUB-COMMITTEE: Prize Distribution Function today (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at D. P. Wadi, Ghodapdeo Road, Shri H. N. Trivedi, Secretary, Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, will preside.

MEHFILE KHUDDAME CHISHTIYAH: Public Gathering today, at 9-30 p.m., at Kesar Baugh, Dongri, in the Memory of martyrism of Imam Husein.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 1-12-47:—Dry weather.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—No large change.

Bomi Mino Mistry: A well-known athlete and an Assistant Scout Master who expired at the premature age of 21 as a result of a snake bite. He had won the individual Championship Cup of Cusrow Baug for the last four years successively.

Akali Dal Not To Be Wound Up

Tara Singh Promises Support To Congress In "Important Political Matters"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sikhs were with the Congress, but there was no truth in the rumour that the Central Akali Dal would be wound up, stated Master Tara Singh, the Sikh leader, at a press conference to-day.

"In all political matters we are backing the Congress, but there are certain fundamental differences between the Akali Dal and the Congress on the Pakistan question," he added.

The Sikh leader wanted the Government of India to take steps to compensate the Sikhs for the property they had lost in Pakistan. He criticised the Delhi Administration for banning the carrying of Kirpans with blades longer than nine inches.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, November 29, (API): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 8 hours (IST) on 29th November 1947.

Allahabad 78 53 0 0 minus 0.3, Bangalore 77 57 0 0.9 minus 1.8, BOMBAY 90 73 0 0 minus 0.5, Calcutta 83 62 0 minus 0.8, Cherrapunji 67 49 0 minus 2.7, Colombo 90 74 0 4.7 minus 7.9, Cuttack 84 61 0 minus 1.6, Darjiling 47 39 0 minus 0.8, Delhi 79 32 0 minus 0.1, Karachi 82 69 0 minus 0.1, Lahore 79 53 0 0 minus 0.1, Madras 83 67 0 2.8 plus 10.8, Mahabeleshwar 74 57 0 0.6 minus 1.0, Nagpur 85 55 0 0 —, Patna 80 55 0 minus 0.8, Peshawar nil, Poona 86 55 0 0.3 minus 0.8, Shillong 65 40 0 minus 1.6.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ponnuswami (Gottuwadyam) 8-45 Geet Gurjari 9-0 Mohammad Rafi (Gazal) 9-15 Govind Kurwalikar (Vocal) 9-30 B. R Deodhar (Miyaki Sarang) 11-0 Film Hits 11-45 Rag Vilap Musical feature in Gujarati 12-15 p.m. Gangubai Hangal (Gaud Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Anjanibai Lolekar (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 G. K Nimkar (Vocal) 4-50 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 5-0 Ponnuswami (Gottuwadyam) 5-15 Gammat Jammat Programme in Marathi for children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeeten) 6-30 Rasmandal A programme of Gujarati Garbigetto 6-45 Mohammad Rafi (Ghazal) 7-0 G. K. Nimkar (Vocal) 7-30 Anjanibai Lolekar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan 8-45 Surat-Ni-Kothi Feature in Gujarati written by Ratan Marshal 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. 9-45 Air Orchestra 10-30 Gangubai Hangal (Bageshri).

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Saz Sangeet 5-45 p.m. Dhun on Violin 5-55 Locals 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Rasmandal A programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 8-15 Govind Kurwalikar (Bhavgeetan) 9-0 B. R. Deodhar (Kaunsadhwani) 9-30 Bhavgeet.

HARIJANS IN PAKISTAN

Choithram Gidwani Throws Light On Their Plight

The following telegram has been sent to Dr. Ambedkar, Minister of Law, Government of India, by Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Read your statement regarding Harijans in Pakistan. In Sind and Baluchistan Harijan sweepers are prevented from migrating under the Essential Services Ordinances. Instances occurred where those who tried to leave were arrested and detained. One non-Harijan worker Head Master in Sind, was arrested and detained somewhere on the alleged charge of encouraging Harijan migration. His whereabouts are still unknown.

These Harijans are nationals of the Indian Union belonging to East Punjab and Delhi Provinces, Kathiawar and Rajputana States. I have received authentic reports to the effect that some backward Sindhi Sikhs called Labanas and Harijans called "Bagris" were looted and forcibly converted.

Harijan cultivators such as Bhils and Kolhis find difficulty in migrating. They are not allowed to remove their cattle, their only property, as cattle export from Sind is banned. Those who migrated with their cattle were arrested and imprisoned.

In Sind even Dhobis who are also Indian nationals belonging to the United Provinces and Rajputana States are prevented from migrating under the same ordinance.

Unless the Indian Dominion takes up the question on Governmental level and the Pakistan Government is made to withdraw the ordinances and remove other impediments, migration of Harijans is impossible.

PAKISTAN RAILWAYMEN ORGANISE

KARACHI, Nov. 29 (API): An All-Pakistan Railway Employees Federation has been formed in Karachi.

Pir Illahi Bux, Education Minister, Sind, was elected as the President of the Federation.

LIAQUAT LEAVES FOR SAILKOT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, left for Sialkot this morning. He is expected to return to Delhi for further conversations with the Government of India on December 6.

It is stated that Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan will acquaint Mr. Jinnah, the Governor-General of Pakistan, with the discussions he has had with the Government of India.

NON-MUSLIMS IN DELHI MUST VACATE MOSQUES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API): The District Magistrate, Delhi, has ordered that non-Muslims occupying certain mosques in Delhi Province should vacate them within a week's time. Failing this, says a Press Note, all such persons will render themselves liable to prosecution under Section 297 I.P.C. The police has been instructed to eject them forcibly on the expiry of one week.

PROHIBITION BOARD MAGAZINE

Prof. J. C. Daruwalla has been appointed honorary editor of the monthly Prohibition Magazine to be published in English by the Provincial Prohibition Board. It is expected that this magazine will provide source material for the Prohibition Officers throughout the Province as also the District and Provincial Committees. It is also hoped that the regional language papers in different parts of the Province will use the material provided in this magazine.

ADVISORY BOARD

The following Editorial Advisory Board has been appointed:—

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise ..... Chairman, the Hon'ble Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, the Hon'ble Mr. G. D. Vartak, Mrs. Violet Alva, Mr. R. B. Ghorpade, Mr. John Barnabas ..... Secretary Advisory Board.

The first meeting of the Advisory Board will be held at the Radio Club on December 8, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil.

BIKANER'S DISCLAIMER

No Trade Agreement With Pakistan

Director of Publicity, the Government of Bikaner, writes: In the "Hindustan Times" of the 19th November a message has been published from its correspondent in Bikaner dated the 16th November in which it is stated that "a trade agreement is reported to have been reached between Bahawalpur, Pakistan and Bikaner at a meeting recently in the Bikaner Ruler's Palace here. The Chief Minister of Bahawalpur, Nawab Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, also attended hte Conference". The report is entirely baseless and no such trade agreement has been reached.

The Chief Minister of Bahawalpur was in Bikaner on a friendly visit about certain steps being taken with a view to removing any panic or fear that may still exist amongst the people residing on either side of the common border and the evacuation of refugees and the visit was arranged with the full knowledge of the Indian Dominion.

NICHALDAS WAZIRANI.

It has been reported in certain papers that Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani, a Hindu Mahasabha leader of Sind, may shortly be associated with the Bikaner State in the capacity of a Minister. This report is absolutely without foundation and Mr Wazirani's name has never been considered for any office in the State

NEED FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Kher's Plea At Opening Of Engineering College

SANGLI, November 29.

The inadequate facilities for technical education available in the Bombay Province and in the country as a whole, and the steps being taken to meet the urgent need were referred to by the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, performing the opening ceremony of the New Engineering College in Kupwad (Sangli) today.

The Premier, who spoke in Marathi, said:

"I am very glad to be amongst you this afternoon to declare open formally the buildings of the New Engineering College.

"You, have referred to the generous donation of the Rajasaheb of Sangli, but for which donation the College might not have started at Sangli and so soon. I do trust the other Princes in this part emulate the example of the Rajasaheb of Sangli.

"I realise that technical education of all branches must necessarily be expensive; indeed it would be fateful to try and make it cheap. I find from one of your published pamphlets that the estimated expenditure for the Civil Engineering course is of the order of about 21 lakhs and another 8 to 9 lakhs are estimated for the mechanical and electrical courses, bringing the total to thirty lakhs.

"I have had occasion more than once to emphasise that at the present stage when Government has to spend huge amounts on the elementary needs of primary education for every child in this Province it will just not be possible for Government to undertake similar liabilities in other fields of education. Far be it from me to under-estimate the importance of technical education and higher education generally. The Scientific Manpower Committee set up by the Government of India has just submitted an interim report and has sounded a note of urgency in the field of technical education, thus adding to what so many previous authorities have already emphasised.

"The facilities so far available, whether in this Province or in the country as a whole, for technical education are restricted. That explains the large number of applications which even in your very first year you have received from students. Next year there may be two or three more Engineering Colleges which may be established in this Province, one among them being Government College at Ahmedabad. All those who will be in charge of these Colleges will have to ensure that with the expansion of the facilities for technical education the quality is not allowed to lower.

Two More Cases Against Meharchand Kahnna

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API): Two more cases were registered against Mr. Meharchand Khanna at Peshawar on November 27 and 28 under the Essential Temporary Powers Act, according to information received here.

Mr. Khanna has been bailed out in these two cases.

INDO-HYDERABAD PACT SIGNED

(Continued from Page 9)

vernor-General of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar have appended their signatures—MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, Governor-General of India.

NIZAM'S LETTER AND MOUNTBATTEN'S REPLY

An exchange of correspondence between His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and the Governor-General of India Lord Mountbatten took place today before the Agreement was signed.

The Nizam in his letter to the Governor-General regrets that a final agreement "as to the eventual nature of the association between Hyderabad and the Dominion of India" has not been reached and says that, short of accession either to India or to Pakistan, he has been ready to negotiate with the Government of India "upon any other basis".

He hopes that within the period of the duration of the Agreement "both Governments will be able to turn their attention more fully to the problems of administration without constant pre-occupation with the question of constitutional relationship."

The Governor-General of India Lord Mountbatten in reply hopes that before the present Agreement expires it will be possible for Hyderabad to accede to the Dominion of India, because its interests are inextricably bound up with those of India."

Nizam's Letter

Copy of a letter from His Exalted Highness the Nizam to His Excellency the Governor-General, dated November 29, 1947:—

"I regret that we have not been able to reach a final agreement as to the eventual nature of the association between Hyderabad and the Dominion of India. As Your Excellency knows, I have not been prepared to contemplate accession to either dominion, but short of this, I have oeen ready to negotiate with your Government upon any other basis. I am now enclosing a Standstill Agreement which I am prepared to execute if your Excellency's Government are also prepared to sign it. It is a disappointment to me that, after such protracted negotiations, we are unable to do more for the present than carry on existing arrangements subject to such changes as the departure of paramountcy imposes. On the other hand it is essential to put an end to the present state of uncertainty and the fact that the agreement now to be executed is to endure for a year means that both Governments will be able to turn their attention more fully to the problems of administration without constant preoccupation with the question of our constitutional relationship. To that question we shall eventually have to return, but I am confident that, if during the next year our association in accordance with the terms of the Standstill Agreement is marked by goodwill on both sides, we shall be more likely at the end of that period to reach a satisfactory agreement as to the nature of our long-term association. I regard this Standstill Agreement accordingly as founded upon the principle of good neighbourliness and I am sure that Your Excellency and your Government will approach it in the same spirit. By executing this Standstill Agreement I am in no way permanently prejudicing my rights as an Independent Sovereign, but I am of course conscious that I am in some important respects suspending the exercise of certain of these rights during the currency of the Agreement.

NEED FOR ADJUSTMENTS

It is plain that an agreement in this general form will necessitate a good deal of adjustment in regard to particular arrangements. In this connection I learn that your Government is prepared as soon as possible to negotiate with mine arrangements for the posts, telegraphs and telephones within Hyderabad to be worked as a Hyderabad system in harmony with the Dominion system. There are, in addition, problems about the Hyderabad force, both in regard to the troops and their equipment, which our Government will need to discuss in the light of the fact that on the 15th August 1947, the Hyderabad force and police available for the maintenance of internal order could no longer rely upon the backing of the troops stationed in and near the State by the Paramount Power. This question has already beendiscussed with the late Military Adviser-in-Chief and with his successor and I have no doubt that you Excellency's Government will have no objection to making any necessary adjustments in these respects and indeed in other cases of the same character, (having their origin in the exercise of paramountcy functions), which are already apparent or which may come to light in giving effect to the general provision contained in Article 1 of the Standstill Agreement. So far as arms and equipment are concerned, I understand Your Excellency's Government are ready and willing to provide Hyderabad with the necessary requirements of its forces and police. It is only, when, if for any reason, the Dominion Government cannot supply such requirements within a reasonable time that I shall approach other sources of supply. And then only after previous intimation to your Government.

REPRESENTATION ABROAD

There is also the question which has been much discussed between my Delegation and the representatives of your Government about diplomatic and trade representatives for Hyderabad abroad. I am prepared to execute the agreement on the understanding that the Government of the Dominion will take no objection to the maintenance of the Hyderabad Agent-General in U. K. or to the appointment of similar representatives in any other country. I shall be prepared to arrange for the complete co-ordination of the work of these representatives with the diplomatic and commercial representatives of the Dominion of India in such countries and to inform you in advance of any representatives whom I may decide to appoint. I am confident that Your Excellency's Government will be equally ready to cooperate with mine in regard to the import and export trade of Hyderabad.

OUTSTANDING MATTERS

There are several matters which have been outstanding between us for some time and which I should like to see cleared out of the way as soon as the Agreement comes into force:—

(1) No paramountcy functions remain to be exercised nor was the Hyderabad Residency retained except as a house for the British Resident when there was one in the past. In these circumstances I should be glad if your Government would now hand it over to Hyderabad. Suitable arrangements can be immediately made about the Treasury and your Treasury officials.

SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS

It is, of course, manifest that my rights in regard to such matters as currency, coinage and postal rights are in no way impaired by the Standstill Agreement. I should be glad if Your Excellency would give me an express assurance that the rights to which I have just referred continue undiminished.

I should like to take this opportunity of suggesting that, in relation to passport the Dominion of India should agree, as a matter of convenience in a question which is becoming urgent, to the Chief Secretary of my Government or some other appropriate officer issuing passports to Hyderabad subjects which would be countersigned by the Dominion.

I am sure that in entering into this agreement both our Governments intend to do all they can to prevent subversive movements and propaganda in the territory of the other.

I know well Your Excellency's interests in all steps taken to abate communal antagonism. It may, therefore, be of interest to you to know that, conformity with earlier declarations on my part, I propose to issue a "Firman" in the immediate future expressing my firm resolve to protect the lives, rights and interests of all my subjects alike irrespective of caste or creed.

MOUNTBATTEN'S REPLY

Copy of a letter from His Excellency the Governor, General to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, dated the 29th November 1947:—

"I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Your Exalted Highness' letter dated 29th November and the agreement. While my Government and I note that your Exalted Highness has no intention of acceding to Pakistan, we very much regret that you should have been unable to execute an Instrument of Accession with India. Both my Minister for States in his statement of the fifth July and I myself in my speech of the 25th July to the representatives of the States have made it clear that it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to maintain the sovereignty of the States and to work with them as full partners in the administration of the three subjects proposed for accession. My Government cordially reciprocate your hope that, given goodwill on both sides the working of the Standstill Agreement will provide a basis for a satisfactory long-term solution. Placed as Hyderabad is, its interests are inextricably bound up with those of India; and my Government hope that before the present Agreement expires, it will be possible for Hyderabad to accede to the Dominion of India.

STATE FORCE AND ARMS.

My Government will be prepared to discuss with your representative, as soon as possible, the question of handing over the posts, telegraphs and telephones; and also the future strength and equipment of the Hyderabad forces.

As regards the supply of arms and equipment the Dominion Government will be able to supply for legitimate requirements.

My Government have no objection to your maintaining an Agent-General in London and appointing similar representatives elsewhere, if necessary. In this connection they are very glad to have your assurance, to which you will appreciate that the Government of India attach great importance, that the activities of such representatives will be fully co-ordinated with those of the representatives of the Dominion of India and will be confined to matters properly relating to trade and commerce.

The Government of India are certainly prepared to co-operate with Hyderabad fully in regard to its import and export trade.

RETURN OF RESIDENCY.

As regards the points raised in para four of your letter, my Government have authorised me to say as follows:

My Government gladly agree that the Residency buildings at Hyderabad will be returned to your Government as soon as alternative accommodation promised by you is made available for our Treasury and officials employed there.

My Government take the necessary action in regard to the early supply of arms and ammunition for which an indent has been received from your Government.

My Government will help your Government in securing the vehicles that they require.

It is the definite intention of my Government that the troops at present stationed inside Hyderabad territory should be progressively withdrawn according to an agreed programme, and that the withdrawal should be completed by the end of February 1948 at the latest.

RETROCESSION OF JURISDICTION.

On the points remaining to be settled regarding the retrocession of jurisdiction, these can be discussed with my Government by your representative as soon as he is appointed.

I am authorised to assure Your Exalted Highness that your rights in regard to currency coinage and postal matters will in no way be impaired by the Standstill Agreement.

My Government will take up the question of passports mentioned in paragraph six of your letter. They are fully prepared to assist you in this respect.

With reference to paras seven and eight of your letter, the Government of India desire to assure Your Exalted Highness that it is their earnest desire to promote communal harmony and to maintain peace and security, and they will co-operate wholeheartedly with you to that end.

I enclose the Agreement duly signed by me.

What Agreement Means

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29, (API): The Agreement which was signed today at Government House, Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General, signing on behalf of India is in exactly the same form as the one agreed to with the Chhatari Delegation.

Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary States Ministry, had 14 meetings with various Delegations during the prolonged negotiations.

With regard to the Nizam maintaining an Agent-General in London, it is pointed out that His Exalted Highness had an Agent-General even before August 15. He can appoint such officers wherever he desires but they will not have any diplomatic status or functions and their work will be confined to matters of trade and commerce, that is trade interest on behalf of the Government of Hyderabad. They will have to work in co-ordination with India's Trade Commissioners and naturally, with India's Diplomatic Officers. In other words, they will work under India's supervision. The Nizam will not appoint Diplomatic Agents in any foreign country or any country of the Commonwealth.

ARMS SUPPLY

The Nizam will not buy arms in any foreign country. The Government of India has agreed to meet his "legitimate requirements meaning presumably that there will be scrutiny every time a request is received. The request would only be met to the extent it is considered legitimate.

Indian troops will be withdrawn from Secunderabad in accordance with a programme to be agreed upon by the end of February next. India will have the right to have her in Hyderabad Territory in the emergency and for a period not exceeding six months after the termination of hostilities.

The question of Communications, which is really administrative, will be discussed between the two Governments. At present the postal system is the Nizam's own but telephones and telegraphs are India's. Problems relating to posts, telephones and telegraphs will be discussed between the Government of India and Hyderabad State.

India has neither any obligation nor right to send troops to Hyderabad. By implication, it is presumed, it is left to the Nizam, if he wants India's help for matters like internal security, he will have to take up the question with India each time.

The Residency will be handed over to the Nizam's Government as soon as they provide alternative accommodation for India's Treasury and other Officials.

Currency and coinage do not form part of the Standstill Agreement. The "status quo" will continue. Currency and coinage, it is pointed out, do not form part also of the instrument of accession. Tranvancore, for instance, has its own coinage.

The question of exports and imports will be discussed between the two Governments.

The Nizam says in his reference to subversive movements: "I am sure that in entering into this agreement both our Governments intend to do all they can to prevent subversive movement and propaganda in the territory of the other" while the Governor-General's reply read: "The Government of India desire to assure Your Exalted Highness that it is their earnest desire to promote communal harmony and to maintain peace and security, and they will co-operate wholeheartedly with you to that end".

The Governor-General notes that the Nizam has "no intention of acceding to Pakistan".

FOOD GRAINS FOR RAW COTTON

Possibilities Of Indo-Bulgarian Trade

LONDON, Nov. 29, (UPI): "I hope visitors from India will come to my country and see for themselves the warm friendliness and interest we have for India", said Mr. Nicholas Dolaptchieff, Bulgarian Minister in London, in an interview to the "United Press of India" today.

Mr. Dolaptchief, though only 50, looks very impressive with a scholarly mind. He was a Professor of Law at the Sofia State University, Vice-Chairman of the Academy of Science and in Politics he is a member of the Zveno Republican Liberal Party of Bulgaria.

He believes there is much in common between India and Bulgaria today, particularly in their effort for rapid industrialisation. He thought diplomatic relations between India and Bulgaria would be welcome, but Bulgaria's foreign exchange resources, he said, were meagre. He regretted that Bulgaria was not in a position to supply India with industrial goods but she could exchange some food grains next year for raw cotton. He thought there might be other possibilities of mutually advantageous trade.

If the language difficulties could be overcome, Mr. Dolaptchief also believed an exchange of students might be most useful. Indian students would find living in Bulgaria cheaper than in England and America and the Bulgarian society congenial.

He asked the UPI correspndent whether it was difficult to learn Hindustani and whether Hindustani alone would be sufficient for foreign students.

It is further learnt Mr. Dolaptchief who has been in London only some three months is meeting Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Indian High Commissioner, in the near future.

Rain Restricts Play On Second Day Of Test

AUSTRALIA ADDS 36 RUNS WITHOUT LOSING WICKET

Bradman And Miller Play Out Time Confidently

(From Duleepsinhji, Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Indian touring team)

BRISBANE, Nov. 29: Heavy rain during the night allowed only one hour's play in the first Test today. The wicket was first inspected by the Captains, but they either disagreed or preferred to leave the decision to the Umpires who made three inspections before finally deciding a resumption could be made at 4-45 p.m.

Amarnath, without any experience of Australian wickets, must feel uncertain regarding the right policy to adopt. Bradman decided not to roll the wicket, thus avoiding the water being forced up by the roller to the surface. The Australian Captain's policy succeeded as most ball skidded through.

The story of the one hour's play is contained in the last ball of the play Sohoni bowled to Bradman who appealed against the light, which was poor during the last half hour. Miller repeatedly spoke to Bradman about the light but the Australian Skipper, seeing no danger again decided not to appeal. Sohoni's first ball jumped short and Bradman at once appealed and it was rightly upheld.

In 1936 Allen and Voce, under similar conditions, were bowled out by Australia cheaply.

Sohoni bowled in his first spell slow off spinners without success. He used the wrong tactics. He should have bowled his ordinary pace, as his one and only ball of fast to medium pace proved.

Underfoot conditions were poor for the bowlers, batsmen and fielders. Mankad bowled short too many fast ones and not on the wicket. The slow bowler must make the batsmen play every ball forward and concentrate more on spin.

Bradman and Miller, allowed to play back, played out time confidently without losing their wickets.

CAPTAINS INSPECT PITCH

Soaking rain fell throughout the night and though it ceased early this morning, a canopy of rain cloud covered the sky as the two Captains, Bradman and Amarnath, inspected the pitch an hour before play was due to start

It was intended to open the gates at 8 o'clock—four hours before starting time—but in view of the doubt about the commencement of play, they were still closed half-an-hour before the start. At that time a queue six deep and several hundred yards long awaited admission.

These enthusiasts, however, were doomed to disappointment as the Captains decided to re-inspect the wicket at 2 o'clock.

Because of the coverings, the batsmen's foothold appeared to be secure, but the pitch was very wet. The adjacent wicket used for the recent Sheffield Shield match was very greasy and likely to be treacherous for the fieldsmen

The absence of a drying and absorbing sun was the main cause of the delay in the resumption of play.

In the event of play being possible today, Bradman may be faced with a dilemma. He has insufficient runs on the board to enable him to close the innings, unless his bowlers can skittle the Indians with the necessary 200 runs to spare to permit him to enforce the follow-on. He is obliged to guess the weather. He would possibly like to get the Indians on a sticky wicket, but here is no certainty of a full afternoon's play, and a fine day on Sunday might yield a batsman's wicket again on Monday.

The officials decided to open the gates at noon and despite the fact that there was a two hour wait before any decision about play could be made, the stands filled rapidly. Vantage points on the fence behind the bowlers arms and in the public reserve were son taken.

BARRACKERS YELL

The captains inspected the wicket at two o'clock as arranged, and after a discussion which lasted five minutes, decided to make a further inspection at 3 o'clock.

During the "conference" barracker yelled "what about Hammond, Don" —a reference to the English Captains readiness to play on a sticky wicket last year.

Another called out "wait till you get to England".

The announcement of further delay was not very well received by the spectators.

The position was not quite comparable with the conditions experienced during the first Test betweeu Australia and England last year on the same ground. On that occasion two inches of rain fell in ten minutes during a storm of almost tropical intensity, covering the ground completely with nail

Last night two inches of rain fell over a long period. There was a heavy bank of cloud today preventing evaporation.

After the three o'clock inspection by the captains the umpires took a look at the wicket and announced that they would make a further inspection at 4.

The Umpires spent nearly ten minutes in consultation during their the sun began to peep through the clouds. They decided to take another look at 4/25 p.m.

Though beginning to get restive, a big majority of the patiently waiting spectators stayed at the ground hoping for some play. On admission to the ground they were issued with pass out checks which will be available for Monday if there is no play today.

PLAY RESUMES

The Umpires were hooted as they walked out to inspect the wicket at half past four. This time, they consulted near the pitch for nearly ten minutes, after which they announced that play would be resumed immediately.

The appearance of the groundsman with the stumps raised a loud cheer. The wicket covers were still lying beside the pitch, as also was the light roller.

Actually it was five minutes to five before the crease had been marked, the covers and roller removed and play resumed, with Australia continuing to bat.

Bradman was hooted by some sections of the crowd as he walked to the cricket, although they cloud not have known which Captain had been unwilling to play.

Amarnath opened India's attack, bowling into the breeze against Miller to complete his unfinished over of last night. Mankad went on at the other end.

Bradman got off the mark with his usual push to the on for a single.

The wicket appeared to be easy, no ball rising bail high.

Bradman hooked Amarnath for two and in the next over, when 163, he survived a leg appeal from Mankad, supported by Irani. He then proceeded to hook the left-hander for four.

Amarnath requisitioned a towel with which to dry the ball and Bradman constantly patted the ball as he played defensively a maiden over from Amarnath.

The new ball became available, but was not called for at 284 Sohoni replaced Mankad and bowed medium-paced round the wicket.

With both batsmen determined to hold their end up and scarcely attempting a forcing stroke, only 15 runs came in the first half hour.

Then, suddenly, Miller hit a half volley from Sohoni to long off for six.

Mankad returned to the attack again after Sohoni had bowled three overs for eight runs. Bradman welcomed his reappearance by cutting him square for four to hoist the 300 after 311 minutes. This stroke also completed a three figure partnership at the rate of one a minute. Miller's share was only 17.

The light became very dull, as is usual after 5 in Brisbane.

The first ball to get up was one from Mankad which jumped high outside Miller's offstump.

After Hazare had replaced Mankad at 304, Miller seemed to appeal against the failing light and twice consulted Bradman. There were only a few minutes left for play when Sohoni started an over to Bradman who, after playing the first ball defensively, made a successful appeal against the bad light.

Bradman has batted four and a half hours for his 179 not out and Miller, who has hit one six, has been in two hours.

Australia added 36 in an hour today and the new ball will be available on Monday, as 55 overs have been bowled.

In view of threatening rain it is impossible to forecast what the pitch will be like then.

Official attendance was 10,890 and receipts 1,728 pounds.

SCORE-BOARD

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Brown c Irani b Amarnath	11
Morris hit wicket b Sarwate	47
Bradman (not out)	179
Hassett c Gulmahomed b Mankad	48
Miller (not out)	19
Extras (byes three leg byes one wide one)	5
Total for three wickets ..	309

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 38, 2 for 97, 3 for 198.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sohoni	20.1	3	63	0
Amarnath	33	9	66	1
Mankad	32	3	101	1
Sarwate	5	1	16	1
Hazare	9	1	40	0
Tnayudu	3	0	18	0

EXTRAS: Byes: Three leg-byes: one; Wides: one (Amarnath).

Bombay Races

Tragedies Mar Sport At Mahaluxmi

New Moon Gets Victory Cup On Objection

By Our Racing Correspondent

Shocks were in store for enthusiasts at Mahaluxmi to-day with the two tragic accidents in the opening and the last events involving in the fateful end of Shah Alam and Daryanoor. Shah Alam came down heavily between the two and the one but his rider, Jagrup Singh escaped with nothing more than a shaking. In the concluding event, Jagdish and Habib Ali fell with their respective mounts, Darya Noor and Khushru Jung. Jagdish fell clear of the horse and received slight leg injury while poor Habib Ali who was incidentally making a beginning of his career was pinned below the horse for a couple of minutes and was removed in a precarious condition. Shah Alam died on the spot and Darya Noor was destroyed. Punters made a glorious beginning with raging favourites Here Again and Lotus romping home early in the day but rot set in later and ultimately the day ended well in favour of Book-makers

The neglected Paramount Power passed the winning post three-quarters of a length in front of New Moon in the attractive Victory Cup but as the objection raised by the rider of New Moon was upheld he was relegated to the second place and the cup race was awarded to New Moon.

Quicksand, the youngest competing candidate in the Bombay Plate trounced his six rivals. Philita, the rage could only plod fourth 8 1/4 lengths behind the winner.

Even-money favourite, My Pet placed fourth behind the fluent winner, Here's Luck, Court Dancer and Lalaji in the first division of Rajkot Plate. The manner in which the favourite filly was handled gave rouse to stern resentment among most observers.

The biggest upset winner of the day was Parthian who convincingly scored from Blank Cheque, and Chin Up in the first division of the Ahmedabad Plate. The heavily supported All Out was badly left while Sweetest Desire, Balahak and Centurion were also none too well away.

As many as 37 punters collected Rs. 2,519—each on the treble pool.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULTS

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Major A. Svamvur's HERE AGAIN 8-7 Purtusingh 1

Mr. F. M. Potia's PRIDE D'ANTIBES 8-7 Damodar 2

M/s. H. S. & R. S. Mistry's RELIABILITY 8-7 Mullsingh 3

M/s. Sultan Moloobhoy & Syed Wajid Ali's NIRVANA 8-7 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Atomic and Icy Kiss.

Won by: 4 lengths, Neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 34 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 12. Rs. 14 and Rs. 33.

Trainer: Goolamali.

THE RAJKOT PLATE Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's LOTUS 7-8 Shaikh 1

Rao Saheb D. K Parker's LAKHA RANI 7-10 Dasrathsingh 2

Maharani Chimnabai's GOLDEN MEMORY 9-4 D'Monte 3

Mr. Diamond's FREEWILL 8-2 B. Khade 4

Not run: Killarney

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 34 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 27 and Rs 16

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE RAJKOT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs A L J Talib's HERE'S LUCK 8-12 Kheemsingh 1

Mr A T Janai's COURT DANCER 8-12 Damodar 2

Mr P B Avasia's LALAJI 8-10 Shiba 3

Mr Diamond's MY PET 9-0 Jagdish 4

Not run: Khalif.

Won by: 3 lengths, Neck, Head.

Time: 1 minute 32 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 29 and Rs 54

Trainer: A L J Talib.

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F H Mehta's PARTHIAN 8-7 N Dar 1

Messrs. Abid H Doctor and E I Sargon's BLANK CHEQUE 8-7 Rickaby 2

Messrs. F J Guzdar and J J Guzdar's CHIN-UP 8-7 Jones. .. 3

Mr D K Aswani's MUSSOORIE 8-7 Younger 4

Not run: Ajanta, Goolkhund, Bold Bandit

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Neck 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 33 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 432. Places Rs. 82, Rs. 44 and Rs. 40.

Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE BOMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr F S Kerr's QUICKSAND 7-6 Purtusingh 1

The Chief of Patd' and Mrs. P. J Sheth's SOME TREASURE 8-9 Evans 2

Mr W W Egerton's NEAR IMAGE 8-6 West 3

Mrs. Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-8 Taylor 4

All ran.

Won by: 5 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 13 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 100. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23

Trainer: P Rylands.

THE VICTORY CUP.—Distance 1 furlongs.

Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-8 Roberts 1

Mr. Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 8-6 Purtusingh 2

Mr A H Wadia's DINIAR 8-4 Evans 3

Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and M H Ahmedbhoy's HURRY ON 8-12 Rickaby 4

Not run: Raj Doot, Imperator, Birthday Morn, Maduri, Gentle Whisper, The Judge, Flower of Baroda.

Won by: 3/4 lengths, Head, Short head.

Time: 1 minute 32 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 108. Places Rs.

(Continued on Page 15)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Firm Employee Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mansukhlal Purshottamdas and R. P. Patankar, employees in a firm were produced before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, at the Esplanade Court this morning, on charges of receiving stolen property. Theft and abetment with regard to 50 bales of cotton cloth valued at Rs. 40,000.

According to the police, one Brijmohan Gajanan, borrowed Rs. 21,000 from a certain party 18 months ago, on the security of these bales. He then handed over the keys of the godown and the custody of the cloth to person from whom he had borrowed the amount.

On the day of the incident, it was stated Brijmohan Gajanan, at present absconding, instructed the two accused, who were his employees and two others, Goverdhandas and Kalidas, also absconding, to break open the godown and remove the bales. which they accordingly did.

The two accused were ordered to be released on bail by the magistrate.

News From City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, November 29.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed today being Saturday. Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1905, while Bombay Dyeings were nominally placed at Rs. 1105.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

Tata Ordinary 380; Tata Deferred 1895; Indian Iron 34/8; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/8; Bombay Dyeing 1110; Central India 316/4; Gokak 325; Kohinoor 573/12; Simplex 240 Swadeshi 603/12; Tata Power 1765; Associated Cement 161/8; Belapur 335; Bombay Burma (Old) 510; Scindia 35/6 Central Bank 81/4; New India 71/4; Tata 2nd Pref. 151/4.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, November 29.

The Bullion Market was quietly steady with routine business. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 164 and improved at Rs. 164/4, but reacted at Rs. 163/12 and steadied at Rs. 163/14. Ready Silver was placed at Rs. 163/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 108 and after improving at Rs. 108/2 declined at Rs. 107/11 and steadied at Rs. 107/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 108 and Sovereign were placed at Rs. 69/14.

Later on there was increased selling and quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	162	12	0
Forward Silver	162	12	0
Ready Gold	107	8	0
Forward Gold	107	4	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, November 29.

The Produce Market was fairly steady and scattered realising checked further improvement. Groundnuts Khandesh Quality were quoted at Rs. 30/2. Bold November/December were placed at Rs. 29/14 and December/January were done at Rs. 29/8. Oil Novembed was quoted at Rs. 18/6. December Rs. 17/7 and January 17/3. Castorseeds Ready were quoted at Rs. 31/12. May delivery opened at Rs. 138/10 and improved at Rs. 139/4 out reacted at Rs. 138/14. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 29/12 and February/March stood at Rs. 27/3.

Later on there was renewed buying and Castorseeds May delivery closed at Rs. 141 and Grcundnuts December-January were placed at Rs. 29/10

SHARP RISE IN N. Y. COTTON PRICES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Cotton opened firm, unchanged to 20 points higher, soon advancing strongly under insistent demand from the trade and outside sources, latter partly attributed to buying in advance of the higher margin requirements which become effective on December first. The tightening statistical situation. private guess of a crop possibly below 11,000,000 bales, continued strong demand for cotton textiles, the strength of the grain markets and the export import bank credit grants to Belgium for the purchases of raw cotton were all stimulating factors. After scoring gains upto 75 points the market gave way moderately on profit-taking and nervousness over the technical position but gains upto 60 points were shown at the noon call. The market advanced gains during the afternoon when a feature was the heavy buying by brokers with Georgia mill connections partly believed to be for tax purposes which stimulated covering in the entire list. The session closed very steady 47 to 74 higher. Sales are estimated at 450,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 28

December	36.10+50
January	35.98+47
March	36.14+47
March Highest	36.26+59
March Lowest	35.77+10
May	35.79+59
July	34.61+68
October	31.30+74
December	30.60+59
March	30.30+60
Middling Spot	36.75+50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 28

December	36.00+41
March	36.12+50
May	35.76+64
July	34.60—62
October	31.35+75
Middling Spot	35.70+55

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Nov, 28.

U. S. Price of foreign silver	74-5/8 cents

LONDON BULLION

London, Nov. 28.

Silver Spot	45 d
Forward	44-3/4 d
Gold	£8/12/3

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, November 29.

The Cotton Market was quiet today with moderate business. January delivery opened at Rs. 474 and declined at Rs. 472/12 under scattered selling. At this level there was increased buying and January advanced at Rs. 474/12. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market steadied around Rs. 474.

The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I. C. C. Jan.	474	6	0
I. C. C. March	471	8	0
I. C. C. May	477	8	0
I. C. C. July	485	0	0
I. C. C. Sept.	490	8	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1766 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 28

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Jan.	478-1/4	475-1/4	476-7/8
March	475-1/2	473-3/8	473-3/8
May	480-1/2	478-7/8	478-7/8
July	488	486-3/8	486-3/8
Sept.	493-1/2	491-1/2	491-7/8

CHICAGO GRAINS STRONG.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.

Chicago Grains were strong with all deliveries establishing new seasonal high levels and December wheat attaining another thirty year peak. The buying movement was started by unfavourable winter wheat crop advices and official predictions of generally fair and mild conditions in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska until Saturday. The strength of cash maize and unfavourable weather for movement of maize off the farms which is also expected to stimulate feeding operations were additional factors.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 28.

December	3.19 to 3.20
March	3.15 to 3.15
May	3.05-3/4 to 3.05
July	2.72-1/4 to 2.71-1/2

LONDON WHEAT

London, Nov. 28.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 12 5/6 Dec/Jan quoted

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Nov 29.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	6	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	97	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52	102	4	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	8	0
3 p.c. Non-Terminable	100	8	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	100	15	0
3 p.c. 1949-52	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1851-54	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	102	13	0
3 p.c. 1957	102	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	102	6	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	102	1	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	101	12	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	101	8	0
3-1/2 p.c. 1954-57	105	14	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	103	0	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	113	12	0
4-1/2 p.c 1950-55	106	0	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2-3/4 p.c. U. P. 1961	98	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	99	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	102	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	102	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1949	99	6	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	99	8	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P. 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N. W. F. 1952	100	4	0
3 p.c. U. P. 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City	113	0	0
5 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	117	0	0
6 p.c. Bombay Municipality 1954	121	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1977	101	5	0
6 p.c K. P. T.	121	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 28.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 pc	84-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961	105-3/4
War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after	103-1/4
Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90	112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 pc	115
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	117
National Bank of India	33

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7638

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Employment Exchanges

Patil's Broadcast Talk On Utility Of Machinery

In the course of his broadcast on "Progress of Employment Exchanges" delivered today from the All-India Radio, Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, President, B.P.C.C., said:—

The Employment Exchanges have come to stay in this country just as in some of the economically more advanced countries in Europe and America. The utility of this type of machinery is now recognised all the world over. The experiment, which is being made in this country also, promises to be successful.

"Since about a year and a half that these Exchanges have been in operation in several big cities of this country, the degree of responsee accorded to their service, is, indeed promising.

Until the end of July 1947, 8,26,407 persons were registered for jobs all over India. Out of these 2,09,745 were placed in employment through the machinery of these Exchanges. The number of ex-Servicemen that secured employment through these Exchanges is in the neighbourhood of a lakh and a half.

Talking about the City of Bombay the Exchange started here is making a good job of its responsibilities. About a couple of months back a Special Exchange was opened for refugees coming from the affected parts of the land.

The story told by these figures may not 'prima facie' appear to be very encouraging but that is not the fault of these Exchanges. The problem of finding suitable employment to millions of our people in coming years is going to be the biggest headache to our administrators. We must set ourselves to solve this problem from now by creating the proper type of machinery. That machinery is the Employment Exchanges. It is not a day too soon that such a machinery has been brought into existence in this country.

The machinery of the Employment Exchanges does not benefit the job-hunter alone. It is equally, if not more beneficial to the employer. Here the employer consults the Exchange about his exact requirements and secures them to his satisfaction.

The benefit to the workers out of job from this organisation is too patent to need any special emphasis.

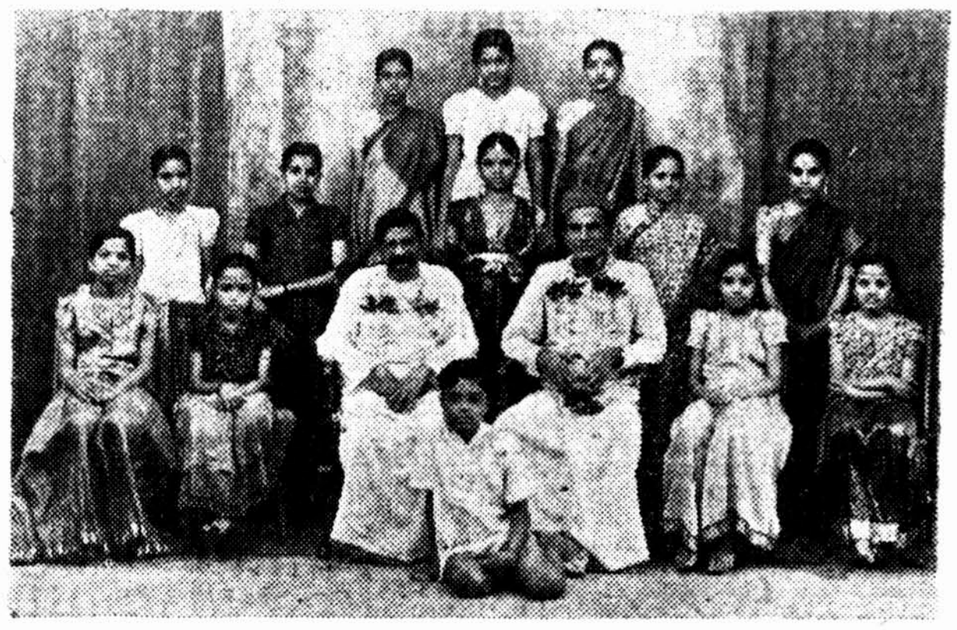
Labour, like any other commodity, must have a scientific marketing process and the Employment Exchange supplies such a process. The efforts of Government alone will not suffice to popularise this institution The society as a whole must realise the importance of this organisation.

Concluding he said: I am sure both the Central and the Provincial Governments will do everything in their power to enlarge the scope of this organisation to enable it to adequately meet the demands. I have no doubt that with the consolidation of political [illegible] country our Employment Exchanges will soon be able to render an excellent account of themselves.

BOMBAY RACES

(Continued from Page 13)

33, Rs. 76 and Rs. 30
Trainer: E A Forsyth.
THE UJJAIN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles
Mrs. K M Modi's DRAGON SEED 8-11 Jones 1
Mrs. Fatma M Javeri and Mr S. Bundali's THE JUDGE 8-6 Mullsingh 2
Mr A A Suterwalla's GIPSY MOON 9-0 Damodar 3
Messrs. F. Piscionieri and Hoosein G Khairaz's AERIEL MAIL 8-9 Kasbekar 4
Not run: Golden Future.
Won by: Short head, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 14 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 17
Trainer: G Bunnetta
THE RAJKOT PLATE. Division III—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H Akkasaheb Maharaj's POUND NOTE 8-3 Mullsingh 1
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's FASHION PARADE 7-12 A Ahmed 2
Messrs. F G Travers and V Rosenthal's GLEAMING 9-4 Damodar 3
Mr K S Irani's PRIMA DONNA 7-13 Shaikh 4
Not run: Magic Love, Element, S. Command, Home Spun.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places. Rs. 16, Rs. 23 and Rs. 18
Trainer: Omkar



Group of prize-winners in Bharati song recitals, elocution and essay competition held last week under the auspices of the Bombay Tamil Sangam. In the centre are Mr. K. Srinivasan (President) and Mr. Sankar Subramaniam, the veteran Tamil journalist of Madras, who inaugurated the Bharati Day celebrations.

Indian Art Exhibition In London

Reveals Saner Conception Of Human Life, Says Noel-Baker

LONDON, Nov. 28 (Reuter).—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, High Commissioner in London for Pakistan, and Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for India today broadcast messages in the British Broadcasting Corporations Eastern Service to mark the opening of the exhibition of art from the sub-continent in London. Mr. Rahimtoola said the people and Government of Pakistan were anxious to play their full part in promoting culture and through it better understanding between the people of the world.

"The exhibits from my country, Pakistan," he said, "will give some idea of the traditions of art and culture we have inherited from the past and which we have so proudly preserved. It will serve as a token of what our civilisation stands for and the role we can play in the future."

Mr. Krishna Menon said the exhibits were not relics of a dead past but successive chapters of history written across the pages of time which became "reborn and transformed into the living present and an eternity of which we all were part." Not even in India had such treasures been assembled under one roof, he added. By seeing them the people of Britain would become familiar with India overcoming as if by a miracle the obstacles of time and space of people

"The [illegible] will come and see this exhibition, Mr. Krishna Menon said, will not be merely visitors to it but further the lines between our two peoples in the fields of human endeavour which endure through the ages."

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Reuter).—The British people are in a new intellectual ferment about India and Pakistan, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, declared here last night.

He was addressing guests at a dinner given by the British Government to all those connected—with the exhibition of art—mostly from India and Pakistan and covering many centuries, which opens at the Royal Academy today

'British people have a new and vivid interest in India and Pakistan which they have never had before", he said.

Mr Noel-Baker hoped the exhibition would be one factor in helping them "to get back to a saner conception of what human life is for."

Contingents, he added, must work in a new relationship of freedom, equality and co-operation if civilisation were to be saved and mankind given the destiny it ought to have.

Mr Noel-Baker praised the Governments of India and Pakistan and "that great lady" Mrs. Naidu and her committee in India for their magnificent work.

Sir Richard Winstedt, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Council of the Royal Academy's Exhibition, said he thought Britain had a lost to learn from Indian art.

Lord Pethick-Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India and Burma, said the exhibition would enable British people who had never been to India or Pakistan to see some part of the beauty and splendour of the sub-continent.

Among those present were: The High Commissioner for India, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the High Commissioner for Pakistan, Mr. Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Earl of Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma, Field Marshal Lord Wavell and Sir Alfred Munnings, President of the Royal Academy.

SWEEPER GIRL SUCCUMBS TO BURNS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sumalbai, a 16-year old sweeper girl was admitted to Nair's Hospital due to serious burns she had received on her face and all over her body. She ultimately succumbed to her injuries.

In her dying deposition she is alleged to have stated that her husband had sprinkled kerosene on her body and set fire to her clothes.

Sumalbai's body was sent to the morgue for examination.

The police after due inquiries arrested the husband of the deceased.

INDO-CEYLONESE RELATIONS

Projected Talks To Cover Wide Field

COLOMBO, Nov. 28 (Reuter): The House of Representatives today passed the Motion thanking the Governor for his address on November 25 which Officially inaugurated the new Constitution after the Opposition Amendment which regretted the lack of a clearcut policy was defeated by 58 votes to 39.

Opposition Groups introduced the Amendment mainly to test the Government strength in a House of 101 members.

Winding up the three-day debate, the Leader of the House, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Minister for Health and Local Administration) disclosed that the exploratory talks between Ceylon and Indian Union Prime Ministers which were expected to take place at New Delhi on December 28, 29 and 30 would cover not merely the rights and status of Indian resident in the island, but also on the wider questions of Defence, Trade and Commerce."

He said that Ceylon, with the freedom she would be shortly getting under the Ceylon Independence Bill, should not only align herself with International Bodies by joining the U.N.O. but should maintain the closest co-operation with her great neighbour, India, and other Southeast Asian nations.

Explaining the Defence Agreement between Ceylon and Britain, he said that Britain was as much interested in the Indian Ocean as the Southeast Asian nations as she was a Naval Power.

YUGOSLAV-BULGARIAN MUTUAL AID PACT

BELGRADE, Novembe 29 (Reuter): The treaty of friendship co-operation and mutual aid signed by Marshal Josip Tito, Yuguslav Premier and M. Georgi Dimitrov Bulgarian Premier, covers a twenty-year period a Yugoslav Government communique disclosed.

There is a provision for automatic renewal if not previously renounced by one of the parties.

"This treaty meets the aspirations which have been prevailing for many centuries among the Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples and represents a solid guarantee of their freedom and independence and a pledge for their development in all spheres as well as a safeguard and consolidation of peace in the Balkans" the communique said.

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Gwalior Faces Deadlock

State Congress Charge Against Govt. Early Struggle Possible

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Nov. 26

Although secrecy is being maintained regarding the deliberations of the meeting of the Working Committee of the Gwalior State Congress which is being held here in camera, it is being presumed that possibility of a constitutional and political deadlock in Gwalior State is imminent. It is also likely that an 'in camera' meeting of the General Committee of the State Congress may be summoned to review the changed situation in the light of the breach of compromise by the Gwalior Government.

It might be recalled that the Central Committee of the State Congress ratified the compromise formula reached between the Gwalior Government and the State Congress High Command which did not contain any provision for the inclusion of any reactionary elements in the Constitutional Reforms Committee as now alleged to have been included by the Government. As a protest against this breach of compromise by the Government the State Congress Party in the Constitutional Reforms Committee has boycotted the present session of the Committee and the President of the Gwalior State Congress has written a strong letter to the Vice-President of the Gwalior Government.

These latest developments are thought to be the indications of the possibility of a struggle in the future, if the Government adhere to their recent decision of disturbing the original compromise formula as adopted by the Central Committee. It is also regarded to be beyond the power of the Working Committee to agree to any change in the original formula accepted by the Central Committee.

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Sheikh Abdulla and Dr. Pattabhi have been informed of the changed situation.

Mosley's Union Movement

LONDON, Nov. 28, (Reuter): Sir Oswald Mosley former leader of the British Union of Fascists announced in London today that he and his supporters would form a Union Movement at a date to be announced early next year.

He told a press conference that the 51 organisations which had asked him to start this movement had agreed to close down in its favour.

Among the objects of the Union are resistance to the menace of international communism, the abolition of the "party game" and the great creation of a system of united national action to serve the [illegible] effectively in peace as in war".

Bhabha On Main Task Of Trade Conference

HAVANA, Nov. 29 (UPA): India's C. H. Bhabha to-day told the International Trade Conference that he hoped the Charter in its final form would reconcile the needs and aspirations of individual countries with requirements of international economic co-operation.

One of the main tasks of the Conference, he said, is to "reach agreement on outstanding issues ..... to meet the legitimate aspirations of the comparatively underdeveloped nations." He said that India believed a national policy must decide the terms and conditions under which the productive resources of a country were developed. He said that the ultimate success of the International Trade Organization will lie in its administration and that the body in charge of it should be fully representative of the different types of economy and should approach the task with a spirit of mutual understanding, goodwill and co-operation.

The Philippines' Emilio Abello said it was urgently necessary for a formalized Charter to provide a transition period for the aid of those countries with war-devastated or under-developed economies.

Agra League Leader Advises Muslims To Join Congress

AGRA, Nov. 29, (A. P. I.): A meeting of Muslims held here yesterday, Mr. I. H. Zuberi, former President of the Agra City Muslim League presiding, resolved to advise Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers and strengthen the hands of the Government of India.

The Muslim League National Guards Organisation has been disbanded.

HYDERABAD'S DESTINY BOUND UP WITH INDIA

Sardar Explains Terms Of Standstill Agreement With Nizam

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (A.P.I.): The Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a statement which he made before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) this afternoon said that an Agreement between the Dominion Government and H.E.H. the Nizam was signed this morning

Sardar Patel who laid a copy of the Agreement on the Floor of the House said that the Agreement was exactly the same as had been negotiated with the old Hyderabad Delegation. He explained that under the settlement, all agreements and administrative arrangements on matters of common concern which formerly existed between the Crown Representative and the Hyderabad State, except paramountcy functions, were to be continued as between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State for a period of one year.

The Deputy Prime Minister said that a permanent accession would have been "in accord not only with our cherished desire but also with the interests of both the Indian Dominion and the Hyderabad." But he fully appreciated the internal difficulties in the State and consistent with our policy to secure agreement, not by coercion, but as far as possible with the maximum degree of goodwill on both sides and with due regard to the overall position in India, Government felt that an agreement, even for a limited period, would have considerable advantages over the absence of any agreement whatsoever.

Sardar Patel said: "With your permission, Sir, I should like to make a statement on the result of the negotiations with the Hyderabad Government on the future relationship between that State and the Government of India. The House will recall that I stated on the floor of this House that this was the last phase of these negotiations. I am happy to say that an agreement has been reached and I lay on the table of the House a copy of the agreement signed this morning as well as a copy of the collateral letters exchanged between H.E.H. the Nizam and H. E. the Governor-General

NEGOTIATIONS WITH NIZAM

As the House is aware, it was in July last that we initiated negotiations with the States for their accession to the Dominion of India, which due to the spirit of co-operation evinced by the rulers resulted in the accession before the 15th August of all States except Hyderabad Kashmir and Junagadh. We had negotiations with representatives of His Exalted Highness the Nizam also at the same time. I do not wish to take the House through the many phases of the negotiations. I need only say that when 15th August came no agreement could be reached. At the same time, His Exalted Highness the Nizam was anxious not to break off negotiations and accordingly at his request we decided to give him an extension of two months within which to finalise his atitude. When the negotiations were resumed, His Excellency the Governor-General, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, undertook to continue them on our behalf. He had several meetings with the Delegation sent by His Exalted Highness and about a month ago a complete agreement had resulted but owing to developments of which the House is aware the old delegation resigned and a new one was sent by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in its place. During the negotiations with the new delegation we adhered to the stand we had already taken up and finally the agreement which we have now succeeded in obtaining from the present delegation is exactly the same as we had negotiated with the old one.

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT

Under this settlement, all agreements and administrative arrangements on matters of common concern which formerly existed between the Crown Representative and the Hyderabad State, except the Paramountcy functions, are to be continued as between the Government of India and the Hyderabad State for a period of one year. These agreements and arrangements cover a wide variety of matters including the three subjects on which accession of all the States has been accepted, viz., defence, external affairs and communication.

I know that Hon'ble Members would have been much more gratified if as a result of these talks His Exalted Highness had found it possible for the State of Hyderabad permanently to accede to the Indian Dominion Such an accession would have been in accord not only with our cherished desire but also with the interests of both the Indian Dominion and the Hyderabad State. We, however, fully appreciated the internal difficulties in the State and consistent with our policy to secure agreement, not by coercion, but as far as possible with the maximum degree of goodwill on both sides and with due regard to the overall position in India, we felt that an agreement of this nature, even for a limited period, would have considerable advantages over the absence of any agreement whatsoever. The period of one year would enable both of us to forge closer relations and would it is hoped pave the way for a permanent accession.

NO ACCESSION TO PAKISTAN

The settlement makes it clear that Hyderabad does not propose to accede to Pakistan. This, if I may say so, is only right, for, placed as Hyderabad is, its destiny is inextricably bound up with that of India.

I fully realise that Hon'ble Members of this House as well as the public outside have been considerably concerned over the happenings in the State in recent months. Now that accord has been reached, I am sure it will have a wholesome effect on the existing situation and will exercise a beneficial influence on the relations between the two communities, both in the State and outside. We can thus put these happenings back in the past and look forward to a relationship in which amity and cordiality will prevail. An atmosphere will thus be created which will enable people who have left the State to return to their homes. I am also certain that as this settlement is intended to serve as the basis of friendly and cordial relations it will be worked in that spirit. We on our part will do our best to secure this end.

REFORMS IN HYDERABAD

I would also like to refer briefly to the fact that proposals for constitutional reforms ars now engaging the attention of His Exalted Highness. On this, as well as on the question of final accession, I hope he will readily agree that in the ultimate analysis it is the will of the people should guide his judgement. There are unmistakable signs in several other States of the triumph of this principle and I feel certain that His Exalted Highness will, as becomes a ruler of his pre-eminent position, set an example which others can follow.

Finally, I am sure the House would like me to place on record our sense of appreciation of all that His Excellency the Governor-General has done in bringing about such a happy conclusion to the prolonged negotiations.

STANDSTILL AGREEMENT NOT VIOLATED

E. Bengal Minister On Levy Of Export Duty On Jute

DACCA, Nov. 29 (API): The Minister for Finance in the East Bengal Government, Mr. Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, denied in an interview to-day that the Standstill Agreement with the Indian Union had been violated by the Pakistan decision to levy export duty on jute at the Pakistan land frontier.

He said that the Standstill Agreement had a definite clause in which jute was an exception to the free movement of all articles between the two Dominions. The Pakistan Government had not, therefore, violated the Agreement.

Shariar Leaves For Indonesia

DELHI, Nok. 29 (A. P. I.): Dr. Sultan Shariar accompanied by his childen and staff, left for Idonesia by air this afternoon.

Rise In Rates Of Telegrams To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29 (API): With the termination of the standstill agreement with Pakistan, the rates for telegrams and trunk telephone calls from India to Pakistan will be raised from the mid-night of November 30, 1947, says a press note.

The rate for an ordinary telegram of eight words will be Rs. 1/6 and two annas for each additional word with effect from December 1, 1947. For Express Telegrams the charge will be double. For Indo-Pakistan Press Telegrams, the rate will be Rs. 1/14/1 for the first 40 words and two annas for every additional five words. This will be double for Express Press Telegrams.

From December 1, 1947, the trunk call charge for Indo-Pakistan telephone call will be composed of the Indian share from an Indian exchange to the boundary point and of the Pakistan share from the boundary point to the Pakistan exchange. Persons desirous of making calls to Pakistan may ascertain the revised trunk call rates from the officer-in-charge of the local Telephone Exchange or Public Call Office.

SHANMUKHAM ON IMPORT POLICY

Each Dominion To Issue Its Own Licences

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29, (API): "The Sterling Balances are the property of the Reserve Bank and any releases now obtained are shared between the two Dominions for financing their import trade", stated Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister, in reply to a written question in the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) today.

The Minister said that India and Pakistan had agreed to follow the same import policy as was in existence before the partition of the country. Under that procedure each Dominion would issue its own import licences, imported articles being divided for the purpose as allocating foreign exchange into three categories:

(A) Those for which there is no exchange restrictions otherwise known as "no limit' times; (B) Those for which a definite allocation of foreign exchange has been made, called "limit" items: (C) Those for which no foreign exchange is available, the imports of which are totally excluded.

The Minister added that in regard to "no limit' items India and Pakistan were issuing import licences freely. No licences were issued by either Dominion for items in category C" As regards the "limit'-items, the Partition Council had decided that India and Pakistan should issue licences after partition to the extent of 16 crores of rupees and 4 "On a review respectively. Minister concluded, it was [illegible] quently decided to increase India's allocation in this respect to rupees 26 crores and Pakistan's allocation to Rupees 6-1/2 crores for the period ending December 31, 1947.

Birla Welcomes Decontrol Of Sugar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29, (API): Mr. K. K. Birla, in his presidential address to the fifteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, here today, welcomed the Government of India's decision to decontrol sugar.

tan On "Waqt"

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov 29, (O. P. I.): "WAQT", a popular Urdu daily of Hyderabad, has been served with a notice by the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam, to cease publication with immediate effect from November 28, for a period of 15 days. The paper, it is stated, contravened an order served by the Government to refrain from publishing without prior censorship all comments, statements, editorials, notes, letters and other matter connected with negotiations going on between the Hyderabad Government and the Government of the Indian Union regarding the Standstill Agreement.

Bombay Essential Supplies Act

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published to-day announces that the Bombay Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) and the Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Enhancement) of Penalties) Act, 1947 (Bom. Act No. XXXVI of 1947), will apply to the partially excluded areas in the Province of Bombay.

Referendum In Kashmir As Soon As Possible

Sheikh Abdulla Clarifies Position, Appeals To Indians To Promote Unity

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29, (A.P.I.): "We are prepared to hold a referendum in Kashmir as soon as the situation permits," observed Sheikh Abdullah, Leader of the Emergency Administration of Kashmir, in an interview to the United Press of India.

Asked if the referendum be held under the present electorate or it be extended and made broad based Sheikh Abdullah said: 'We are prepared to hold plebiscite even under adult suffrage'

Kashmir, he said, is going to accede to the Indian Union because there lies the interests of Kashmir The Indian Union is the market for Kashmiri goods. Moreover the people of Kashmir have seen what Pakistan is and I do not think that they will vote for Pakistan. Anybody who shouts for Pakistan I ask him to go to Baramula and see for himself what Pakistan means. As the matter faces, the raiders have done my work easier

"I am sure Mr. Jinnah will meet his grave in Kashmir. Mr. Jinnah also knows it but he tried his best to coerce Kashmir to join Pakistan because they say they cannot exist without Kashmir because of its strategic positions."

Sheikh Abdullah in an appeal to the people of India to strengthen his hands by restoring communal harmony in India said: "If the Muslims cannot live and move freely in the Indian Union it will have its repurcussion in Kashmir. Kashmir depends on India for her trade and the Indian people should see that Kashmiris who are mostly Muslims get a fair deal from them"

REPORT DENIED

JAMMU, November 28. (API): An Indian army spokesman here today denied the press report that raiders had reached Bandipur 35 miles from Srinagar from Gilgit side

The national militia which played an important part in saving Srinagar is now being organised and sent to the front in Jammu province also. This is meant to supplement the Indian troops as a second line of defence.

Before joining this militia volunteers are signing a pledge which includes "unequivocal denunciation of the two-nation theory utter disregard for communalism, undertaking to serve humanity irrespective of considerations of caste, colour or creed and to sacrifice all for the defence of the country and for maintaining peoples independence'

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

JAMMU, November 28 (API): Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Telegaphs visited Jammu and Srinagar recently to inspect communication arrangements, which have been successfully established by the Indian Dominion authorities. The Indian engineers who only arrived here on October 28 have completed telegraphic communication to Delhi via Amritsar. The telephone service too has been clompleted Postal arrangements which had greatly suffered recently have also been revived and working regularly.

Maharaja of Kashmir Sir Hari Singh will perform the opening ceremony of the newly established broadcasting station in Jammu on Monday Dec. 1.

Mr. John Erik Elmberg, Swedisn poet and Journalist who is on a short visit to India was entertained at a tea party at the Congress House yesterday.

BENGAL DECLARES WAR ON BLACK-MARKETEERS

Offenders Will Be Forced To Display Notices Of Conviction At Their Business Premises

CALCUTTA Nov. 29. (API): Persons convicted of black-marketing may be called upon to display notices of their conviction at their places of business for not less than three months under the provisions of a West Bengal Government bill which is to be introduced in the provincial legislature this session Newspapers may also be called upon to publish the fulltext of any official press note containing an account of the trial and conviction of any person charged with black-marketing

If tried summarily, offenders under the proposed law will be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years. In case of trial by a special tribunal, the maximum penalty will be seven years imprisonment.

The statement of objects and reasons of the bill says that black-marketing has been rampant for a long time and has become a great evil which should be checked immediately, if society is to survive.

U. S. POPULATION

WASHINGTON Nov. 28. (U.P.A.): The United States population reached the all-time high of 144,708,000 on October 1, the Census Bureau reported to-day.

This is a 13,000,000 gain over the 1940 figure. The 1930 population was 122,774,000

Wounded French General Improving

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuter): General Leon Montrelay, Officer Commanding the Third Air Region of France who was slightly wounded at Bordeaux yesterday when an attempt was made on his life, was today reported to be in a "satisfactory condiiton.

Car Dashes Against Shop In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28. (A.P.I.): Three persons were killed and four others injured when a lorry dashed against two shops in Chitpur area of north Calcutta this evening.

It is stated that the driver of a lorry losing control of his truck ran over a pedestrian. The lorry then mounted the pavement and dashed against two shops. Leaving his lorry behind the driver ran away. One person died on the spot and six injured were removed to the hospital, where two of them died later.

Pakistan Women Want Two Medical Colleges

KARACHI, Nov. 88 (API.) Immediate establishment of two women's medical colleges—one in Eastern and the other in Western Pakistan—has been recommended by the Women's Education Committee (of the All-Pakistan Education Conference) which met today in the Constituent Assembly building under the chairmanship of Begum Saheda Fatima T. Rahman wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman, Minister of the Interior, Information and Education. Goevrnment of Pakistan

Mr. J. J. Miranda, Advocate, Bombay High Court was married on the 16th instant to Miss Yvonne Chesrose at the Our Lady of Victories Church, Mahim. A reception was held thereafter at the Telegraph Recreation Club Hall, when Mr. M. S. Noronha, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court raised the toast.

FIRST AND THIRD M.B.B.S. EXAM. RESULTS

Results of the First M.B.B.S. Examination of the University of Bombay, held in October 1947.

The following candidates have passed the examination:—

Pass Numbers: 1 13 16 17 19 20 22 27 28 29 31 32 35 37 38 39 41 42 44 46 47 48 53 54 55 59 61 62 64 70 71 75 80 89 90 91 103 104 105 108 109 110 113 114 115 116 118 119 120 122 124 125 126 128 135 136 137 139 140 141 143 144 146 149 154 155 159 160 165 167 170 171 172 173 174 177.

Supplementary list of successful candidates at the First M.B.B.S. Examination held in October, 1947.

Pass Nos:—3 25 60 66 68 79 134 161 176.

Results of the Third M.B.B.S. Examination.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

Pass Nos.: 10 19 26 27 36 42 49 59 65 68 69 72 76 80 95 97 98 99 102 107 108 111 114 117 120 121 123 124 126 129 130 131 132 136 138 139 140 142 143 145 146 147 148 150 151 155 161 162 167 170 171 181 184 186 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 205 206 207 209 210 211 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220.

WIFE'S SHARE IN LANDED PROPERTY

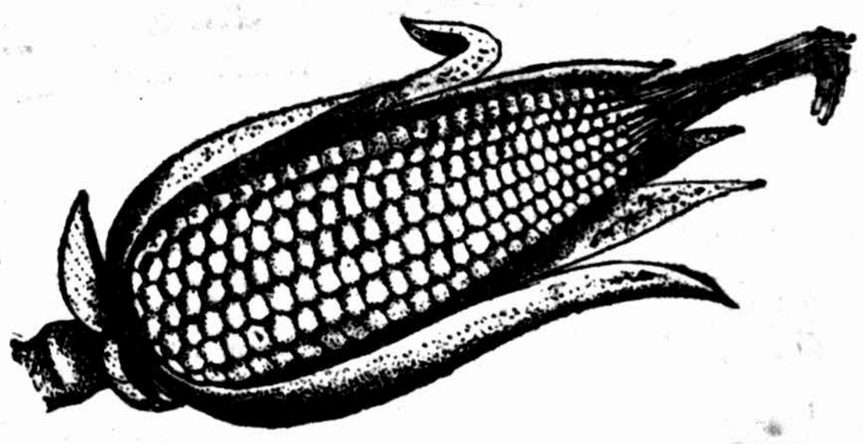
Madras Assembly Passes New Bill

MADRAS, Nov. 28. (A.P.I.): The Madras Assembly this evening passed into law the Hindu Women's Rights to Property (extension to Agricultural Land) Bill, 1947. It enables a woman of a Hindu family to get an equal share as her sons in agricultural land in respect of which the husband dies intestate

The Bill will take retrospective effect from November 1946. An amendment to give the Bill retrospective effect from 1937 was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 28 (Reuter).—Although conceding nearly one and a half stones in weight, Freddie Mills, British light-heavy-weight champion beat Stefan Olek, of France, on points over ten rounds in their fight here tonight.

NATURE TEACHES LIFE'S FIRST LESSON!



BE PREPARED

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INSURE WITH

INDIAN LIFE

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CHIEF OFFICE:— Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, BOMBAY.

India had a thrilling fight with Queensland and lost by the narrow margin of 24 runs. Are we ashamed of this defeat? Not in the least. On the contrary we should congratulate Amarnath our Captain on his bold attempt to win the match outright—just as Don Bradman did at Sydney. To play for a draw is the easiest thing in the world, especially when all the conditions are in your favour. But when you try to achieve something very difficult, you show your courage and grit. There is no disgrace if you fail to attain your glorious object. If Amarnath had won the battle, he would surely have been applauded all over the world.

A GREAT CONQUEST

Of course Amarnath had taken a serious risk in his shoulders. To score 242 runs in 155 minutes was no joke.

Thousands are stricken with disagreeable colds in rain or stormy weather.

That's the time to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.

Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up clogged nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

AMARNATH'S BOLD VENTURE: A GREAT CONQUEST: SHAMEFUL FIELDING LAPSES: IMPORTANCE OF THE TOSS: TONY DE MELLO: ALL-ASIATIC CONFERENCE: IMPERATIVE NEED: END OF THE SQUABBLES: DECENTRALISATION OF CONTROL.

But he returned the compliment to the Great Don by trying to do what the Australian skipper had missed. He worked out his plan of campaign in an amazing fashion. I doubt very much if any of our old Captains would have dared to fix the batting order as he did. Amir Elahi and Rangnekar to open the innings and Raisingh and C. S. Nayudu to follow at their heels! If Amarnath had tried this order at the Brabourne Stadium, most of our sober critics would have bracketted him with the inmates of a lunatic asylum. But he endeared himself to all the cricket fans in Australia. That's a great conquest.

SHAMEFUL FIELDING LAPSES

If Kishenchand had not lost his wicket through a slight carelessness on his part, the match might have been easily drawn, as only four balls were left to draw the stumps. This was hardly expected of him when he had faced confidently every bowler for more than an hour. However we need not shed tears over the spilt milk. We have every reason to be satisfied with the excellent progress our batsmen are making. Wasn't Amarnath great in carrying his bat for a brilliant 172? And that against the wily McCool?

It is a pity that our fielding showed marked deterioration in this engagement. Six catches to be dropped is an unpardonable crime. Our men need to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves for this lapse. If they are half as bad in the Tests, they will have no chance to win—or even draw—a single contest.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TOSS

The first Test is now on. At the time of writing, I do not know who are playing for India and who has won the toss. Generally the winner of the toss wins the match. At Brisbane, because the clerk of the weather may have a say during the six days' play. It will be very optimistic on our part to expect a victory against the redoubtable Australian combination—in case the spin of the coin is in our favour. It is yet problematical how our men will face the batting of Lindwall, Miller and Toshack. We can only hope that they will muster sufficient courage to withstand their mighty attacks. If they do so, we may be saved the disgrace of a rout. On the other hand should Bradman call the tune, may God help us!

TONY DE MELLO

In contrast with the exhilarating show at Brisbane, we had a pathetically sedate exhibition at the Brabourne Stadium. Instead of Festival Cricket, it might have been easily called Funeral Cricket. The upholders of the communal Pentangular may rightly condemn the insipid character of the competition. Our cricket rulers must find out something more attractive than the fare dished out during the last few days at the Mecca of Indian cricket.

It is rather amusing to hear from Tony De Mello the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, that he is surprised at the abolition of the communal tournament this year. I thought he was in favour of burying this dangerous thing altogether. Has he changed his opinion again?

ALL-ASIATIC CONFERENCE

For the last two or three years talks have been going on in the Olympic Circles to hold an All-Asiatic Conference and meet in India. But nothing tangible seems to have been done so far. It will be an excellent thing if we can persuade most, if not all, the Asiatic Countries to take part in a Sports meet annually. Our political and labour leaders have already given us a fine lead. Now it remains for sportsmen in different lands to take the cue from them and arrange for a meet as early as possible.

India, as the other Asiatic Countries are far backward in the Sporting field. If they remain isolated, as at present, they will take a long time to get on even terms with the leading nations of the West. So they must act promptly. I am not at all unconscious of the many difficulties that beset our path. But unless we try to remove them, they will check our progress for ever.

IMPERATIVE NEED

Almost all our sporting organisations need to be thoroughly overhauled. Only those who are well conversant and interested in the games they desire to control should be given preference in the elections. It is no use sending a cricketer to a football committee or call a hu-tu-tu player to administer hockey. The reason why we have lagged so far behind the West is because we have not got the right men in the right place. This state of affairs must go

END THE SQUABBLES

Then personal interests are playing havoc with our various games,. For instance, look at our aquatics and cycling. In the former case a long-standing tug-of-war is going on between two rival bodies. Truly speaking the one affiliated to the international body has no 'locus standi' in this country. It stands by the grandiloquent name of National Swimming Association. But it does not control more than a club in Calcutta! On the strength of its recognition by the International Federation, it has been defying the properly constituted national organisation for many years—with the result India cannot participate in the world competitions. It is high time such things are buried in the past at once.

DECENTRALISATION OF CONTROL

The Squabbles in the Cycling World is still continuing. With the approach of the World Games next year, efforts are being made to patch up differences. Let us hope that healthy signs will be visible ere long.

Unless and until we have strong and healthy administration in every part of the country and every big State, our progress will be slow. When they are strong and healthy individually, the national organisations are bound to be strong.

It is necessary at the same time to decentralise the different branches of sport. Only when each branch is cared for by independent bodies it will develop rapidly and systematically.

Is It True?

That the Queenslanders have a queer notion of hospitality— insulting their guests appears to be one of their chief charateristics?

That one of the Queens Club Officials issued a peremptory order to President and the Secretary of the Warwick Cricket Association to quit the players' dressing room immediately—probably he took the visitors for a set of pilferers or dopers?

That the land of the queen prefers to exhibit the arrogance of a medieval royalty rather than the natural graciousness of the fairy queen?

That the Queensland officials regard their dressing rooms as places of pilgrimage which should not be defiled by curious eyes and unwanted feet?

That the sporting spirit subsisting between Queensland and Warwick is so solid and substantial that it may break many heads when it comes to an exchange of compliments?

That the Press-guys are treated handsomely at Queensland that a famous cricketer like Arthur Mailey had to send a word of congratulation to Amarnath for his magnificent 172 (not out) from the Press Tent to the Dressing Room via the Telegraph Office?

That Amarnath showed the Australians that he was as much a sportsman as their idol, Don Bradman—by treating victory and defeat in the same non-chalant manner?

That the Indian fielders excelled themselves at Brisbane in dropping catches—perhaps they felt the recent praises showered on them by Duleep were too good to swallow?

That the Indian batsmen proved to the world that they were no mean sloggers—their hitting power of a hundred per hour amply demonstrated this robust fact?

That Amir Elahi acted as an opening batsman—for the first time in his life—and did some fire works in right Amsi style?

That Kishenchand was bowled by a ball that slipped round his legs—Now Kishen may hold the bat behind than in front of his legs?

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Let us talk it over—

Last week a gathering of Bombay's women was threatened with a Tamil or Telugu oration!

The challenger was not a citizen from Matunga but Ammu Swaminadhan of Madras, a member of the Constituent Assembly and better still known as the mother of Captain Laxmi! Times are changing fast and mothers and fathers even may bask in the reflected glory of their own offsprings!

That reminds me of a tete-a-tete I had with Ammu at the Akola session of the All India Women's Conference. Each train-load was bringing into the dusty town front-rank women leaders from all over India. Nobody's arrival was so eagerly awaited as that of Capt. Laxmi of the Azad Hind Fouz—not even of Vijayalaxmi, I dare say, who had just then crossed swords with Field Marshal Smuts in the U. N. Assembly! And when it was finally disclosed amidst sighs that Capt. Laxmi was not arriving, this columnist so much as told Ammu that but for her famed daughter's absence, all the leading lights would have been completely abandoned; to which the proud mother ndded a smiling assent.....

* * *

Ah! but I have digressed too far from the challenge thrown by Ammu. It was a very serious affair since this South Indian leader was provoked by none less than the towering figure from Kashmir—Dhanavanti Rama Rao! The women's meeting was held under the auspices of the local branches of the A.I.W.C. Lady Dhanavanti Rama Rao, President of the Women's Conference, decreed that all speeches be made in Hindustani—or so it seemed at least from the way Leelavati Munshi was seen struggling through her welcome address. (It was a masterly attempt to keep a balance between Hindi-Hindustani and Gujerati-Hindustani!). But when the turn came for Ammu, who was in the presidential chair, her spirits by no means

WOMEN'S PAGE

yielded to the Kashmiri challenge, instead she flung a counter-challenge at the whole audience of patriotic women who had assembled to deliberate on the problems of Health. Maternity and child-welfare.

This daughter from the colourful South made no pretence of knowing the difference between Hindi and Hinstani, but in a free India, she had every right to speak in her own mother tongue or in the languages of her province—Tamil and Telugu! However, women of this most cosmopolitan of cities were no match to the challenge and so the inevitable happened: the foreign tongue (which was once threatening to become India's 'lingua franca') was called upon to help in the crisis!

*

And what's wrong about it, I ask you? I shall always be for English than a babel of provincial tongues which is becoming a marked feature of women's meetings these days. If I may add without any compunction, our top-ranking women are responsible for this sorry state of affairs! Why should women like Hansa Mehta, Jaishri Raiji, Mithan Lam and others speak in Gujerati? Most of them are pucca Congressites and followers of Gandhiji. Surely they ought to know Hindustani. It beats me to see Hindustani being abandoned by them in preference to their mother tongues. Speaking in Hindustani is one of the Congress Commandments. Apart from that it has got to be the 'lingua franca' of India and so our leaders should not be allowed to indulge in a false sense of local patriotism the use of provincial languages in cosmopolitan gatherings. Even our Ministers are often found to be guilty of provincialism! Will the High Command give them a directive?

Leela.

Nurseries For The 'Under-Fives'

BRITAIN is the first country in the world to provide free education with medical and other care on a national scale for young children from two to five years.

Throughout the country, educational authorities are working at full pressure to put this new law into action. Some 900 wartime nurseries, set up to help mothers working in munition factories, are being carried on by the welfare authorities, nursery classes attached to primary schools are being improved and increased in number, and the number of nursery schools has been more than trebled since the end of World War II, although this increase is almost entirely due to taking over and adapting many of the wartime nurseries. Many of the nursery schools are among the most modern in the world.

Memorial Fund

Recently, the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, made a dramatic move to quicken the pace by appealing for £250,000 as a memorial fund to Margaret McMillan, the world-famous Scots-woman, born in New York, who devoted her life to the service of children under five. The money will be used as she would have wished it to be—in founding first-class training centres for nursery school teachers and other measures for the benefit of the "little ones" she loved so well.

The law demands that each nursery, whatever its type may be to suit local needs, must have certain essentials. Premises must be light and airy, with plenty of play-space indoors and out. The nurseries must be heated in cold weather, not too far distant from parents' homes, and have all modern sanitary conveniences and a kitchen for cooking food for children and staff.

Colour is held to be important, and should show in such things as gay little curtains in front of shelves, attractively arranged flowers, painted toys, pictures, books and crockery. There should be store-places for big and small toys, a bath for water play, sand bin, chalks, paints and so on. Building and equipment should be child-size, with windows children can look through, door-handles they can turn, chairs and tables they can carry.

Extension Of The Home

Staff who deal with the children should all be qualified, except of course as regards students working under supervision. Students may not be trained in any nursery which has not reached the required standard. Staff would include nursery teachers, nursery nurses, housekeepers, cooks, gardeners and cleaners. There should also be a panel of doctors, dieticians

By Louise Morgan

The modern nursery is the charter not only of the child but also of the parent.

and trained nurses available for consultation at short notice.

The attitude of the British Government has been made clear in a great many simply worded publications with illustrations. The old idea that education for under-fives is necessary only to help poor children in bad homes has been discarded. The Government now declares that education between two and five in modern nurseries is important for all children, that the nurseries should be regarded as extension of the home, and that the relationship between nursery and home is vital for the child's later development.

Another point made is that the child should not be "chopped in two" between teacher and nurse, or between the department of education and the department of health. The teacher is apt to disregard the body, the nurse to disregard the mind. But the Government insists that to care only for the body and neglect the mind is as bad as it is to care only for the mind and neglect the body.

Co-Operative Effort

The staff of a nursery, therefore, should look after all sides of the child's welfare between them as a co-operative efforts. Each must understand and respect the work of the other, and look upon the child as a personality full of possibilities for growth in many directions. The size of nursery to be aimed at would be a small, independent one of about 40, 15 of whom might be under three.

Quite naturally, due to the abnormal shortages of building material, equipment and trained staff, not all nurseries can reach the standard aimed at by the authorities. London County Council, which governs the whole of London and, therefore, is faced with the biggest local job in Britain, has decided that it is better, while the crisis lasts, to make provision for a large number of "not-yet-fives" in reasonably fair conditions than for a few children in ideal ones.

London, however, has a number of nurseries built on such modern lines and so well run that they draw experts from all over the world to admire them and learn from them.

But whatever the shortages, there will be no skimping on the food and medical side. Like all British schoolchildren, every child who attends a school for under-fives is eligible for a hot, nourishing mid-day dinner, two-thirds of a pint of milk each day, and also for regular medical inspection.

Local Volunteers

In addition, the under-five receives cod-liver oil, orange juice and vitamins, and has a sleep or rest in the fresh air after dinner. The total number of nursery, primary and secondary school-children now being provided with school dinners is 2,195,000. A hot mid-day meal is provided for the cost of the food—usually about 5d.—but for those who cannot afford it, the meal is free. Children of the well-to-do are on the school meals list. Eating together, as well as working and playing together, is a good thing for children.

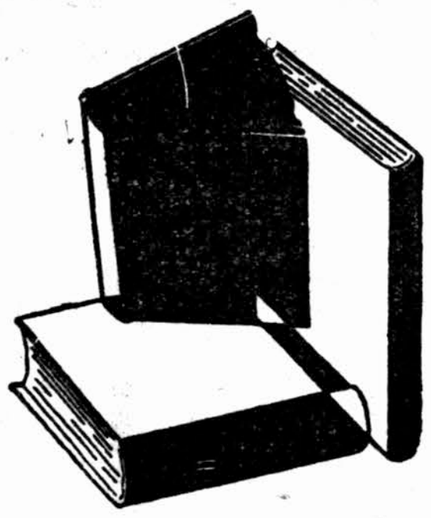
No account of nursery education would be complete without mention of local voluntary initiative, of which Margaret McMillan is such an outstanding example. Not only individual men and women, but voluntary organisations of all kinds, have done pioneer work on this subject, and are now co-operating whole-heartedly with the State in implementing the law without any thought of personal gain.

It is unfortunate that Margaret McMillan died before knowing that the movement she inaugurated was to be incorporated in Britain's laws. Half-a-century ago she fought for school baths; in 1907 she secured medical inspection in schools after a heart-breaking struggle; in 1908 she opened an experimental clinic with the help of an American, Joseph Fels, one of the early "Soap Kings"; in

(Continued On Page 6)

Artist-in-the making! Most of the children like bright colours and use them lavishly.

The visiting nursing sister examining the teeth of a four-year-old at an L.C.C. nursery.



MARATHI DIWALI NUMBERS

Amongst the Marathi Weeklies of Bombay, 'Vividh Vritta' has gained considerable popularity with a certain class of readers, which is due to the paper's outspoken manner of handling subjects of public interest and sometimes handling public figures too! All that has no place in the Divali number which is replete with good short stories, humorous sketches, trave' talks, poems, etc. written by distinguished persons and authors of note. "Vividh Vritta" has done well to follow up its weekly Radio feature in this special number by including two articles on the art of broadcasting and the broadcast-drama.

"MAHARASHTRA"

Compared with the first one, this number is more socio-political in its contents though its literary side is by no means subordinate. Notable among the contributers are N. G. Chaphekar, G. S. Sardesai, Malati Dandekar Piroj Anandkar Poet Kamat etc. The journal is making rapid progress and will be soon in the forefront of Marathi periodicals.

"MAHA DWAR"

This may be a less imposing number in so far as the names of writers are concerned. It has, however, a variety of articles written by budding authors—a fact of not least importance if Marathi literature has to keep pace with changing times.

L.J.

Gujarati Books

"BANDUK ANE TENU SHASTRA"—Published by the Ahmedabad Military and Rifle Training Association, Ahmedabad—Price Rs. 1|12 (1946).

"Gun (Firing) and It's Science"—this is the name of the book. It is the first of its kind in Gujerati language and is based on a few works of the late Captain G. V. Modak of the Gwalior State Army, on Defence Problem. How to Fire a Gun etc., Military training in the use of modern arms, like guns, rifles, revolvers, has now become most essential to the existence of India, if it has to compete with other nations for her preservation. The earlier the young men of our country set about it, the better, if for nothing else, at least for purposes of Defence. This small book gives in detail everything that is required for the practice of the art of shooting, cleaning the gun, firing, righting it, position to be assumed when firing, and other connected things. Revolver shooting has a whole chapter devoted to it. A continuation series, covering other phases of the science, is contemplated to be published. We welcome both this publication and its future contemplated continuation

"KAPADINI KAHANI" By Kantilal Maganlal Gandhi, B.Sc., (Tech) of the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Published "Pushpa" (Flower) No. 29 in the Sayaji Sahityamala by the Baroda State. Price Rs. 2|1|- (1946).

The introduction to this book—"The Story of Cloth"—is written by Dr. K. Venkatraman, the Director of the Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University, a well-known figure in this branch of industry. This fascinating story of textiles and dyes, as Dr. Venkatraman describes it, is the first venture of its kind in Gujerati, and though the subject is necessarily technical and not suitable for a close grasp by the masses, and the labourer whose first-hand concern it is to work in textile mills and dye factories, as a beginning it is to be welcomed, as a pioneer attempt. Illustrations to explain the subject-matter of the book are to be found in the body of the book and they are very helpful. A raw fibre, either of cotton or wool, or silk or artificial undergoes process of manufacture while it is being converted into a textile article, consisting of various complicated stages. They are all set down here for the reader to understand them. Bleaching and dyeing are connected processes for finishing the article are given an importance which is due to them. In short, it is a very well-written book, by a person who has thoroughly mastered the subject.

SATYADARSHAN, by Ratnasinh Kalianji, Published by Damodar Parmanand Gandhi, Bhavnagar—Price: As. 8 (1947).

Shriyut Ratnasinh, the writer of this small book of 44 pages, tell us, as the result of his own experiences in life, that the only solution to the problem of sorrow and distress in this world is 'satyadarshan" (seeing truth), in other words, following the right path of religion or Righteousness. He learnt this truth from a saint of a high order. Being a follower of Gandhiji, he had gone to jail more than once. There he saw how some of his companions, bearing the stamp of Satyagrahis, were behaving dishonestly and as hypocrites and he was considerably distressed. The book contains a short chapter commenting on the creed of Ahimsa and pointing out its inherent weaknesses, and as a result, alienation of one major community against another. He has many other hard things to say about the failure of the Gandhian doctrine. He also attributes the success of the Englishman to his high sense of duty and discipline. Although the writer is an amateur, he has managed to pack many home truths into a small compass.

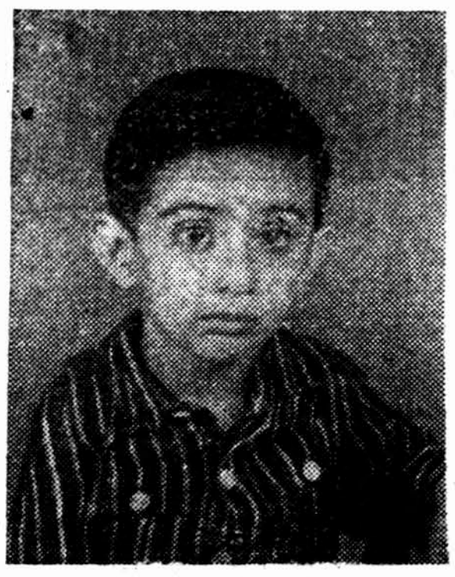
"K".

"Speaking Frankly": Reviews U. S.-Soviet Relations

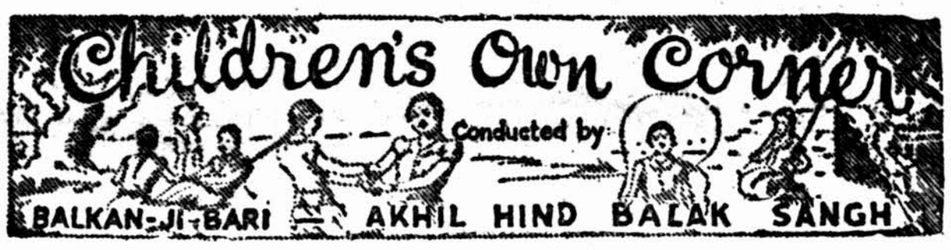
James F. Byrnes, former United States Secretary of State, has written a book entitled "Speaking Frankly," in which, in his words, "I have tried to tell, in an informal and conversational way, of our efforts to make the peace settlements." Great public interest is being shown regarding the book, with leading newspapers in the United States printing extensive excerpts.

The book, while containing references to his war service as Director of Economic Stabilization and of War Mobilization, largely concerns his experiences at the Yalta Conference and as Secretary of State from mid-1945 to January, 1947, when he resigned because of ill health. During this period he spent more time in Europe at international conferences than he did in Washington.

In his book he treats in detail the trend of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Concerning United States policy in that regard, he said in a recent interview, "I certainly believe our policy should continue to be firmness with patience, with the emphasis on firmness, as I stated in my book." Continuing, he said: "There is room in the world for the ideologies of Russia and the United States just as there is room for the people of the Soviet and the United States. The United Nations is our best—if not our only hope for reconciling differences that exist between us."



BROTHER SURESH



SISTER JASOTI

I received a number of letters conveying Diwali Greetings and Happy New Year Wishes from many of my sisters and brothers and friends. It was indeed very kind of them to remember me on this occasion. I tried to acknoledge receipt of their letters individually—withall some of the letters could not be acknowledged as they did not contain the sender's addresses. I take this opportunity, therefore, to offer my thanks to one and all for their Greetings and Good Wishes which I heartily reciprocate to them: May the Lights of Diwali outshine the Darkness that seems to be foreshadowing our troubled country!

There is a beautiful letter from Brother R. B. Barnyat of Nepal, which I wish to share with you all. This is what he has written:—

VANDE MATARAM!

My dear Dadaji, Namaste!

So long as India was not free everybody, rich and poor, young and old, Hindus and Muslims, spoke of the "Rama Rajya" that would most certainly come with the achievement of complete Independence. After a long toil, much sweat and hard strugle, the Glorious Day did at last dawn, and on the 15th August 1947, the inhabitants of this vast sub-continent celebrated with enthusiasm and joy the Great Day of Independence. But the great rejoicing and gay festivity were fast followed by scenes of bloodshed and strife. Dear Dada, how did this happen? Is it possible that these same people, I mean, our countrymen who shouted till hoarse 'Jai Hind' should now be plunged into insane, brutal massacring?

Is there anything which invites hatred, jealousy, anger and fire between the two major communities of India? Do they not understand that we are all children of the Almighty, whether we be Hindus, Muslims, Parsis or Christians? Besides, are we not all the sons of Mother India, rocked in the same cradle and nourished in the common soil? Have our countrymen forgotten all the blessings of common ties and mutual affections? If enmity between the two communities continues it will become a matter of course, and a third party may have to intervene, and once more India wil become a land for exploitation and foreign dominance. It was this same communal antagonism which made India lose her power in the past. A civil war now would mean repetition of the old story and digging of our graves!

Let common sense and reason prevail. Let us pray and hope that people would become more human and less "religious"—if religion at all means adherence to abstract ideals and dogmas. Let us then first be the worthy sons of the worthy Mother—Akhand Bharat. Otherwise we are all doomed. Already civil war is afoot. There are signs of the Third Great World War, too. Let Hindus and Muslims unite on the common plain of Brotherhood and mutual understanding, without which there can be no lasting bond between any two people.

Dear Dada, I am praying for Salvation and good will every day. I want Muslims and Hindus to be first friends before they are anything else. What should I do? I hate party politics but I am confident that "Rama Rajya" would be an inspiring symbol of Unity, Strength and Purpose, and the rise of India as the greatest Nation in the world. Am I wrong in my belief, Dada? Please, Dadaji, pray for us all!

* * *

It isn't the mice in the pantry cheesing,
Nor the wind that wails and will never stop,
Nor the lizards whisp'ring across the ceiling,
But I do feel rather off the top.
It can't be the calendars that stubbornly tumble
At regular intervals upon the wooden floor,
Nor the lightning flash or the thunder's rumble,
But I really do feel sore.
It isn't the carol of the neighbour's cat,
Nor the flies that buzz and buzz till dawn,
Nor the water dripping from the bathroom tap,
No, No, it must be last night's salad and prawn!

**

Meetings in celebration of Shree Gijubhai's Anniversary were arranged one by the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari and the Adarsh Bal Mandir, and the other by the B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari and the Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh. The first meeting was addressed by Shri Shevak Bhojraj and Shri Prabhubhai Upadhyaya, and the second by Shrimati Sarladevi Sarabhai, Shrimati Taraben Modak, Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shri Nanabhai Bhatt.

All boys and girls are welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please write for its full particulars and enrolment forms, enclosing a one anna stamp, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age. Dada will always be glad to hear from you. So long!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21.

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls on Excursions: Bandra children (left) at Nrimal (Bassein) and Vile Parle Children (right) at Ulhas (Kalyan).

'Kathak'

From a mural in a place at Rajghat—Sketch by J. M. Ahivasi

Off-hand writing on Dance—Dance, modern and classical—Enemies of Kathak technique—Authenticity of Kathak—Pioeering work of Menaka—Somanath to rise again—wanted a system of national architecture—centre of Kerala Arts in Bombay.

The lure of undeserved publicity as all round scholars has prompted uninformed writers to "attack" with their pens any subject under the sun. Some of them have intruded upon the field of art and have emerged overnight as critics or connoisseurs. Among them there are a few who have found a halting place in the world of the classical art of dance or music.

Amusing Specimens

Literature on a subject like dance or music produced by writer-adventurers generally ladies in the strength of scholarship, thought and research. At times it is stupid and misleading. Here are a few amusing specimens: Kathak is alleged to have been born in Lucknow or in the times of Akbar and to have been a mixture of Hindu and Muslim influences. "Ras" is declared in certain quarters as a form of folk dance and in a few writings presented as "critiques" on the technique of the classical dance of various schools, authors have discovered that there is a scope in each of them for improvement in "costumes."

Books and articles devoted to dance are available in a good number, but the majority of them make no mention of music. One wonders how any publication could be accepted as comprehensive and authentic if it excludes, from its scheme, music—instrumental as well as vocal—which is an essential component of Indian dance. Such a glaring omission ought to warrant a conclusion that the authors of such publications are totally ignorant of music and are, therefore, disqualified to write on dance.

Modern Trends Of Dance!

Writer-adventurers generally profess to be staunch advocates of the traditional technique of the classical dance, but at the same time they bolster up, as saviours of dance, enemies of the tradition and the authentic technique, who happen to be their favourites or patrons. Such contradictions are responsible for the growth of the evil of the so-called modernism and for the popularity of the worship of false gods.

The classical dance is, on the whole, going the wrong way, because its revival is not backed and guided by the right type of literature. The interpretational form is made to sacrifice its vocal element. Symbolic gestures are losing their significance and importance. The Indian classical dance is a head-to-foot dance. On the modern stage, however, the face does not dance, and yet subtle emotions and various moods are interpreted with sullen and immobile faces. Music is taken as a mere mechanical accompaniment. Bharat Natya and Kathakali are not infrequently presented by North Indians without appropriate music. Such are the modern trends of the classical dance!

Persecution Of Kathak

It is surprising why half-trained dancers are not advised by their friends to learn dance thoroughly and also music peculiar to every school. On the contrary there are adventurers who claim to appreciate the distinctions and relative values of the different classical schools, but support false standards set up by their favourites. Some of them have shown strong prejudice against the beautiful Kathakali dance and have exerted their influence to eliminate it from the stage.

Enough evidence is available to show how Kathak is persecuted by interested parties—both writers and dancers—and how the popular mind is being prejudiced against it by persistent propaganda. Kathak was born long before the birth of Lucknow or Akbar. Its origin dates back to the remote past. In technique it is a complex and perfect dance and conforms to the oldest code of the art of the Indian dance. Those who make an allegation that it is hybrid ought to come forward and put their fingers exactly on the exotic element in it.

No Place In Dance-Dramas

Kathak is not secular. It is originally and essentially a temple-dance and still continues to be as such. It was the only dance-technique in North India to which some of the well-known saint-composers had resorted as a medium of devotion along with the high devotional music which is unknown to many a contemporary vocalists. Today the characters of the same devotees are presented in dance-dramas, but they are made to sing cheap songs and to dance in the styles which are not North Indians—which were unknown to the devotees themselves.

Kathak has a complex system of footwork, its own code of interpretation and high North Indian music as its component. In spite of that its exclusion from dance-dramas is supported by an argument that it has no scope of interpretation, but about three years ago such a ridiculous argument was exploded by the great exponent Pandit Shambhu Maharaj with an authentic and exhaustive demonstration on the stage of the Excelsior Theatre.

Authenticity Of Kathak

One has to pity writer-adventurers who aspire to pass as authorities on dance but whose knowledge of Kathak does not go beyond "kite" and "snake-charmer" dances and a small set of laheras. Those, who hanker after cheap publicity, are not expected to find out that the Kathak technique has the capability of interpreting songs and music of the difficult Dhruvapad and Dhamar styles and of expressing the sublime bhavas of devotion. Likewise half-baked amateurs and fastidious dancers to whom dance means broad movements of Bharat Natya or Kathakali are not expected to appreciate the complex technique and interpretational capabilities of Kathak. Those who ridicule Kathak expose themselves to ridicule.

The authenticity of Kathak as a classical and perfect dance has been established by the foremost pioneer and an artiste of international reputation, the late Madame Menaka. She had successfully undertaken the difficult task of the reconstruction of the dance especially in the form of restoring to it the high North Indian music and re-elevating to its original height the Kathak part of her programme for the Vikram Dance Festival was the result of her attempts at reconstruction. All the items in it including her grand solo "Chakrake Dharanhar" (Bageshri in Chautal) were interpretational in form having appropriate songs and music as their components. The "Dan Leela" among them was the latest example of the classical ballet technique evolved by her. It was a full-length ballet in Kathak.

Renovation Of Somanath

In the case of the accession of Junagadh the people have asserted themselves and have virtually voted for its retention in the Indian Union. Junagadh is a state of great antiquity. It is well-known for its places of pilgrimage for Hindus and Jains. Besides, the territory abounds in places and sites of historical and archaeological interest among which a few date back to the age of Ashok

The temple of Somanath, which is situated at Prabhas-Pattan near Veraval, is one of the ancient monuments now lying in a dilapidated condition. The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, and the Hon. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister in charge of Works, Mines and Power, visited it recently in company with His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, President of the Junagadh Provisional Government. An announcement was made by the Hon. Mr. Gadgil of the decision of the Government of India to renovate the temple and the same received an enthusiastic response on the spot. His Highness the Jamsaheb declared a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi declared another of Rs. 51,000 on behalf of the Provisional Government.

Essentials Of Design

The renovation of the temple will present an architectural problem of no small importance. The design of the rebuilt temple should be monumental and should be in keeping with the original standards. It should, moreover, reflect the spirit of the age and should commemorate the triumph of the people. The data of the losses will have to be partly collected from the available sources and partly worked out by reference to other temples of the same period.

Kathiawar has a distinct architectural tradition and also communities of hereditary architects whose speciality is temple-building. The Government has a splendid opportunity to patronise the descendants of those who were makers of ancient India. It should entrust the work of reconstruction to the hereditary architects of Kathiawar who have held the tradition as a sacred trust and should also enlist the co-operation of eminent Pandits who know the specifications of the Shaivite temple.

Architectural Standards

Independence has brought with it problems of town-planning, construction and reconstruction. With the loss of Lahore, the Government of East Punjab is forced to locate a new capital. A committee which is said to have been appointed by the Government for the purpose has submitted its report and has suggested that a new town should be built.

The necessity of expanding the town of Delhi has also arisen, and blue-prints of the Greater Delhi scheme were discussed at a Town-Planning Conference which was held at New Delhi a few days ago under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. N. V. Gadgil. In the course of his address, the Hon. Mr. Gadgil is reported to have said that he will have the entire plan placed before the people of Delhi in order to get their opinion and to have envisaged to create a central authority to execute the plan.

In spite of the urgency of the provision of housing accommodation for refugees and evacuees, the construction of a new capital of East Punjab and the execution of the Greater Delhi plan should not be treated as emergencies and approached in a haphazard manner. Town-planning in every industrial case will be influenced by local conditions, specific requirements and modern way of living. Architecture is a factor which ought to engage the immediate attention of the Government. With the dawn of independence slave-mentality in architecture must go. New towns and new buildings should be "national" in designs and distinctive. The Government ought to adopt a definite and sound architectural policy before proceeding with any major project.

Arts Of Kerala

"Kerala Kalalayam", which was inaugurated on Saturday, November 15, at the Khalsa College, makes a needed addition to the art and cultural institutions which are in existence in the city. Kerala is celebrated for the great dance of Kathakali. It is also rich in its resources of music and folk songs and dances.

Kerala Kalalayam should propagate Kerala Arts, dances and music in their pure forms. It should also popularise Kathakali in its authentic technique in Bombay. Bombay is acquainted with the dances of South India. It should appreciate their authentic technique and should also begin to take interest in Carnatic music. Matunga is a colony of South Indians and is a well-known centre of music and dances of the South. Bombayites should, therefore, establish closer contacts with the South through artistes who happen to visit Matunga.

Quiz

Can You Name Him?

1. He invented the "safety-lamp" called after his name—
   (a) Michael Faraday.
   (b) Sir Humphry Davy;
   (c) James Watt.
2. Britain's Minister of Health—
   (a) Aneurin Bevan;
   (b) George Tomlinson;
   (c) Tom Williams.
3. Shakespearean character who was in debt to Shylock, the Jew—
   (a) Antony;
   (b) Malvolio;
   (c) Antonio.
4. "Big Ben" is named after him—
   (a) Ben Johnson;
   (b) Sir Robert Peel;
   (c) Sir Benjamin Hall.
5. He discovered the Hawaiian Islands—
   (a) Marco Polo;
   (b) Capt. James Cook;
   (c) John Cabot.
6. Author of "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom"—
   (a) Matthew Arnold;
   (b) John Ruskin;
   (c) Charles Darwin.
7. Tennis player known as the "Bounding Basque"—
   (a) Jean Borotra;
   (b) Fred Perry;
   (c) Bill Tilden

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (a); 3. (c); 4. (c); 5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (a).

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Filming Shakespeare

(From A Londor Correspondent)

Britain's successor to the screen version of "Henry V" is now in the cutting rooms. It is Sir Laurence Olivier's production of "Hamlet" due for its world premiere in the spring.

Ever since that novel medium, the cinema, attempted to evolve into a new art form, producers and artists have felt attracted by the greatest of all dramatists, Shakespeare. We can trace back their efforts of conquering his works for the screen right to the years between 1910 and 1915. Asta Nielsen, then a great film actress, tried her hand at playing Hamlet in the early 'twenties, and Max Reinhardt adapted "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in Hollywood more than ten years ago.

During the recent war in the Bard's own country a daring attempt was made to solve the problem which so far had obstructed any really satisfactory solution; namely the probblem of translating Shakespeare's drama into film in an artistic form which would do justice to both his work and cinema.

It was a great and ingenious artist who at last succeeded. Sir Laurence Olivier, prominent on the stage and on the screen, undertook to make "Henry V" as the film's producer, director and principal actor in one. He also co-operated in writing the screenscript.

The picture, thus created, has since been acknowledged one of the most accomplished classics of the cinema. It has carried one of the great Shakespearean plays to millions all over the world.

We have seen how greatly it has been and still is admired in the United States, where Olivier was honoured by the highest awards for his artistic achievement In France, many French critics and representatives to the International Film Festival held at Cannes asked for its special screening and hereafter sent the following telegram to Olivier: "Most successful presentation of 'Henry V'. Association of French Film Critics send you their grateful thanks and best wishes for the great success of 'Henry V' in France." Such was the impression "Henry V" made everywhere again and again.

£500,000 Production

This latest success in France, however, happened to coincide with another important event. After being in production for nine months at Denham Studios, London, the shooting of another Shakespeare picture has just been completed. Inspired by the world success of his "Henry V", Laurence Olivier turnd to an even more daring and ambitious venture, to filming probably the most famous of Shakespeare's works, "Hamlet". Again, Olivier was producing and directing as well as playing the title role.

While "Henry V" was made in Technicolor, he decided "Hamlet" to be made on black and white film as more suitable to the tragedy's atmosphere. But many new technical features such as unusual sound effects and camera angles have been employed. It may be mentioned that the production of "Hamlet" has cost over £500,000 to indicate the dimensions of this production and the effort made to ensure the highest standard and the utmost accuracy.

Great attention was given to even the smallest detail involved in making the film. Olivier, for instance, spent the major portion of his holiday practising fencing for the thrilling duel scene in "Hamlet", which he considered one of the most important sequences of the film. When the duelling scenes were being shot, in an effort to inject complete realism, he was wounded in the chest when accidentally struck by the sword of Terence Morgan, who is playing the role of Laertes opposite Olivier. The surface wound was half-an-inch in length but not serious. Production was temporarily held up while Olivier had the wound dressed in the studio first-aid ward. Afterwards he returned to the set and the scene was continued.

This, incidentally, was his second accident during the production of "Hamlet"; his foot was severely injured when run over by a camera dolly, Olivier used a wheel-chair on the set and then hobbled about on a cane so that shooting would not be held up, even though he was suffering considerable pain. Minor incidents like these can be mentioned as indications of the zeal and devotion in his work on the "Hamlet" production

Actor—And Director

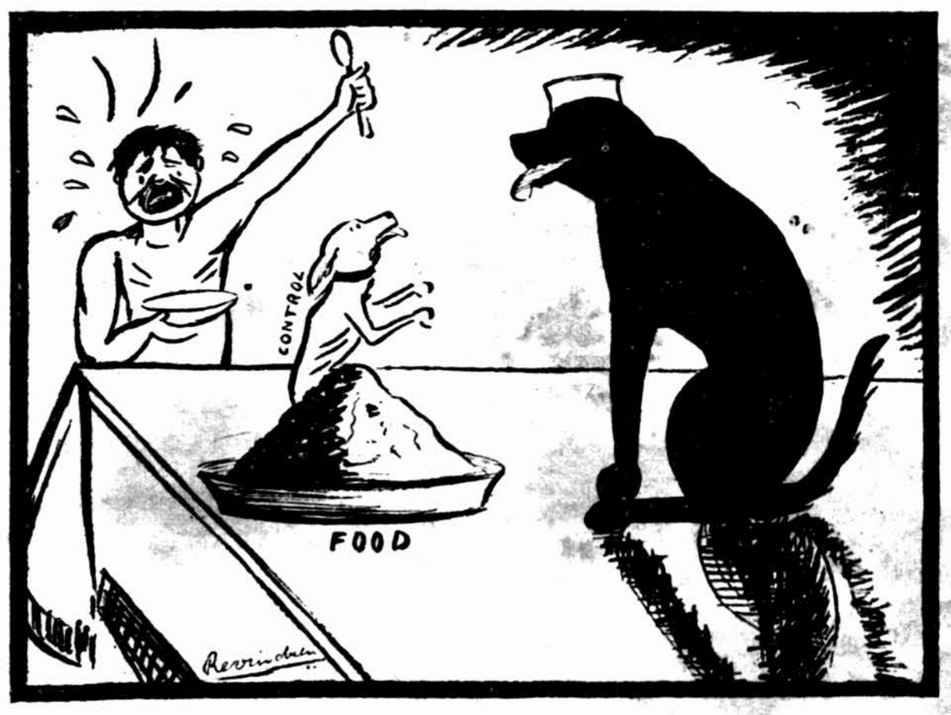
While Laurence Olivier the actor keeps us waiting with highest expectations for his interpretation of what is probably the most interesting character in dramatic literature, Olivier the director has assembled around his Prince of Denmark a cast of unusual interest. There is first of all Ophelia. He entrusted the task to a young British actress who is now eighteen years old. Jean Simmons started her career in British studios only a few years ago with girls' roles. They were, of course, rather small and unobtrusive roles to begin with, but the titles of the films she was cast in speak for themselves: "Caesar and Cleopatra", "The Way to the Stars", and so on.

Small as her first parts were, they increased in volume from production to production.

Her innate talent, her gift of natural and convincing expression could not remain unrecognised. We met her again in "Hungry Hill", in "Great Expectations", in "Black Narcissus". Her rise to stardom was inevitable. The great day in her career was when Sir Laurence Olivier chose her his partner in "Hamlet", Ophelia. For the other big feminine role, that of the Queen, he called an actress Eileen Herlie, on account of her outstanding success on the London stage in the play "The Eagle has Two Heads". In this case again he attempted to win new talent for screen art, and both of these actresses are now eagerly sought after in London and Hollywood for film roles

In addition, the cast includes acting talent of a proved artistic reputation, such as Felix Aylmer, Basil Sydney, Norman Woolland, Terence Morgan, Michael Goldfrey, Esmond Knight, Peter Cushing, John Laurie and Harcourt Williams. One looks forward to seeing them performing under Olivier's inspiring directorship.

The LAST PAGE has been held over this week. It will however appear next Sunday as usual.



ANOTHER BREAKDOWN

due to overcrowding!

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***it's up to you*-STOP OVERCROWDING**

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